

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## RESOLUTION AGAINST MR. BALLINGER GOES BEFORE U. S. SENATE

Secretary of Interior Declared to Be an Unfaithful Servant by Senator Purcell of North Dakota.

### HIS RELEASE URGED

Minority Member of Investigating Committee Bases Action on Evidence Developed During the Inquiry.

WASHINGTON — Senator Purcell, Democrat from North Dakota, introduced a resolution this afternoon declaring Secretary of the Interior Ballinger to be an unfaithful servant and asserting that he "should no longer be retained in that office."

Mr. Purcell is a member of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee. He bases his resolution upon the evidence developed in the inquiry into charges made by L. R. Glavis and Gifford Pinchot.

At Senator Purcell's request the resolution was read and laid on the table. Senator Hale manifested anxiety as to what was intended, but did not pursue his inquiries when he found that no action was contemplated today.

### Tariff Board Urged

WASHINGTON — President Taft renewed his efforts to get the Republican members of the ways and means committee to agree on some form of legislation which will create a permanent tariff commission when he entertained them at dinner Sunday night.

The President in a speech made here several nights ago came out for the Longworth bill, which provides for a commission with inquisitorial powers. Standpat members of the ways and means committee, however, have been in favor of the bill presented by Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania providing for a board much like the present tariff board which shall not have inquisitorial powers.

Consideration was also given to the question as to whether the Republicans should jeopardize the existence of the present tariff board by pressing a bill for the creation of a permanent board or commission.

It was pointed out that a tariff commission bill cannot be passed by the Senate, notice having been given by Democratic members of that body that they will filibuster against it. It was suggested to the President that if he insisted upon the passage of the Longworth bill or a similar measure he would be taking a chance on losing the existing board.

The sundry civil bill which will carry funds for the purposes of the board will soon be reported to the House. It will authorize an appropriation of \$500,000 to enable the board to prosecute its inquiries. The suggestion was made that owing to the fact that Congress will adjourn on March 4 it is imperative that a definite plan of action to further this legislation shall be adopted at once.

The President was told, it is understood, that it would be impractical to push a bill for a permanent board and at the same time ask a large appropriation for the present board without imperiling the existence of the present board and losing out perhaps on the main proposition.

The Democrats having served notice that they would not permit the passage of the Longworth bill or any like measure, it was proposed that all the strength of the party in Congress be marshaled behind the recommendation of the President for an appropriation of \$500,000 to be expended by the board.

### Democrats to Meet

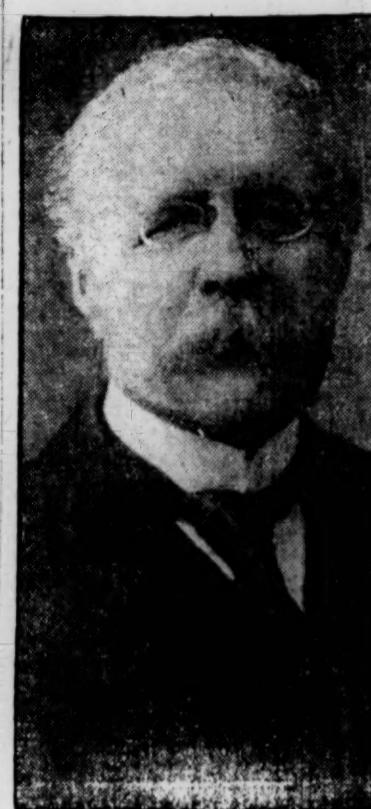
WASHINGTON—Champ Clark is slated to be the selection for speaker when the Democratic members of the House meet in caucus Thursday night. Democratic representatives-elect are expected to attend.

It is expected that a committee on ways and means, the body which frames the tariff laws in their initial stages, will be chosen and the method of designating the personnel of the standing committees determined.

Leaders favor the selection now of the ways and means committee, in order that there shall be no delay in beginning the work on tariff revision, to which the Democrats are pledged. The majority of the committee intends to begin work at once, although the Republican minority probably will not be chosen until the new House is organized next winter.

The slate which seems to find favor gives the chairmanship of the ways and means committee to Underwood of Alabama, and disposes of the remaining places as follows: Peters of Massachusetts, Garrison of New York, Palmer of Pennsylvania, Dixon of Indiana, James of Kentucky, Hammond of Minnesota, Hughes of New Jersey, Shaeffer of Missouri, Randell of Texas, Brantley of Georgia, Kitchin of North Carolina, Hall of Tennessee, and Rainey of Illinois. The method of selecting committees is

Officer of the Chamber of Commerce Who Says Drop in Prices Is Normal



DANIEL D. MORSS.

## DROP IN FOOD PRICES FROM NORMAL CAUSES SAY BOSTON DEALERS

Daniel D. Morss, Treasurer of Boston Chamber of Commerce, Discredits Reported Cold Storage Collapse.

### DECREASE GRADUAL

Market Quotations for Several Weeks Show Lowering Prices, Say Retail Merchants in Dairy Products.

Daniel D. Morss, treasurer of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today declared that a decrease in the prices of dairy products is an accomplished fact, but that the process had been gradual.

The wide circulation of the report that a cold storage monopoly has been broken and that resultant unloading of vast quantities of goods on the market will have the effect of crushing down prices, he said was very unfortunate. The people will expect a further and sudden drop in prices, and they will be disappointed.

"The decrease in prices has been progressing gradually for the past several weeks," said Mr. Morris. "But in fact the prices have not been unusually high for the season of the year. Last fall everybody acted on the basis which an era of high prices had produced, but the condition now is less aggravated, and more reasonable prices prevail. Attention as not been called to the decrease shown in quotations of late, and hence the people may be led to imagine by this report that the drop has come suddenly and will progress considerably further."

John W. White, partner in the firm Fowle, Hibbard & Co., said the report from Chicago exaggerated the true state of affairs. "There is some truth," said Mr. White, "in the report of large amounts of products in cold storage there. There always is at this season. We are still four months away from our new crop, and depend to a large extent upon the storage goods."

Harry B. Ballou of I. H. Ballou & Co. (Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

## BOSTON CAN OBTAIN MILITARY FESTIVAL UNDER NEW ORDERS

Boston can have a military tournament this summer if plans are put under way at once, it is said, in military circles to-day.

The war department has just issued an order that regular army troops will be allowed to participate in military tournaments that are exclusively military in character and not combined with any other kind of celebration or entertainment.

During the last four months the war department has had a deluge of requests from all over the United States for regular army troops as features in military events.

Massachusetts has never had a real military tournament. Des Moines, Iowa, held one last year that attracted thousands of persons to that city. It is over 15 years since the Bay State had a semblance of a military tournament, when Col. George Dodd, now of the twelfth United States cavalry in the Philippines, then captain of troop F, third cavalry, came to Boston with his crack troop.

The same order that allows troops for military tournaments says that regular army troops will be permitted to take part in maneuvers with the state militia and in parades that are only of a national and purely patriotic nature, and in exhibitions to which government aid has been extended.

As regard to the military tournaments the order says troops may take part only in the odd numbered years. This year, 1911, will be the first one under the new order. Only one of the territorial divisions will be allowed to have a military tournament a year and it must be held in one of the large cities. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington will this year compete with Boston for the honor. Baltimore now has a request in.

**TECHNOLOGY HEAD  
MAKES A PLEA FOR  
LOCATION IN BOSTON**

"I cannot announce a new site for Technology as we have no definite location in view," said Richard Cockburn MacLaurin, president Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today. "We have obtained no actual option on any land whatever, and a new site may be in Brookline, Cambridge, Jamaica Plain, Somerville, Boston or any other place so far as I am able to tell now."

"Of course we want to remain in Boston or at least two or three miles from the city," continued President MacLaurin, "but unless the present Legislature sees fit to increase the annual grant of \$25,000 to \$100,000 for a period of 10 years, or unless money is forthcoming from personal sources the institute's outlook is serious, and we will have to adopt one of two courses."

"The first would be to remain in or around Boston where land is expensive and cost of maintenance is high and await sufficient funds for proper maintenance of equipment at our present high state of efficiency. Our second course would be to obtain a new and cheaper site, say for \$100,000, in a less expensive part of the country, and devote the balance of any available fund to the running expenses of the institute

(Continued on Page Two, Column Five.)

## ENGINEERS TO WAIT FOR NEW ENGLAND'S ANSWERS ON CANAL

Boston Chamber of Commerce Expected to Aid in Gathering Statistics on Waterway to Taunton.

### BROCKTON TO OBJECT

Plymouth Also Will Be Heard From if Route Chosen Should Favor Hingham as Terminus.

It is announced that the war department is going to give New England business organizations, manufacturers and shippers a reasonable length of time in which to submit statistics to show either or not the building of the Massachusetts end of the intracoastal waterway, namely, the link, from Boston to Taunton, would be a profitable venture.

It is expected that the Boston Chamber of Commerce and all organizations affiliated with the Massachusetts Board of Trade, will begin at once to secure the data that the federal engineers seek. That there is to be opposition to the present plan of the war department, which cuts Brockton off from this \$500,000 waterway, is not disputed. Plymouth is also to be heard from if it is to be cut off as the northern terminal point in favor of Hingham.

Brockton business men favor such a canal across eastern Massachusetts providing it gives to them wharfage so they can ship shoes by way of the canal without having long land hauls. They are ready also to be heard from to see if it is to be cut off as the northern terminal point in favor of Hingham.

It is reported that the government engineers recommend a channel that will cut off Brockton the congressional representative in that district will be instructed to oppose the passage of any bill seeking an appropriation.

Although the government engineers have worked on this project for two

(Continued on Page Four, Column Three.)

## WESTERN SHIPPERS IN FINAL EFFORT TO STAY HIGHER RATES

WASHINGTON—Proposed freight increases on 60 commodities such as iron, coal and coarse wool by railroads operating between Chicago and the Missouri river were attacked by western shippers in a final hearing before the interstate commerce commission today.

After Frank Lyon had concluded his argument for the western complainants the floor was yielded to Burton Hanson of the St. Paul road. Mr. Lyon reserved three quarters of an hour for his closing argument.

A saving of more than \$12,000,000 annually for the shippers, or an equal amount of profit for the railroads hinges on the decision of the commission, the shippers say. The roads say the rate advances are necessary in order to carry forward the prospective policy.

The increased cost of materials used by them and the advance in the wages of their employees, they say, have placed them close to operating their lines at an actual loss, or with a profit so small as to be negligible, unless they are allowed to increase their rates. The commodities on which they would raise the freight tariffs were chosen by the railroads, it was said, because they yield a larger profit to the shippers than any of the others carried on trunk line territory.

The shippers deny that the cost of railroad materials has advanced. They said that traffic profits had increased by leaps and bounds, in the last five years and that if the net returns seemed smaller it was due to unwarranted increases in capitalization.

**SEEK TO PROLONG  
CANAL CONTRACT**

There will be an important hearing before the harbor and land commissioners and railroad commissioners sitting jointly upon two Cape Cod canal petitions, on Friday, Jan. 27, at 10:30 a.m.

The first petition is a request that the joint boards shall define the points of crossing the canal at or near the villages of Sagamore and Bourne, either by bridge or ferry.

The second is a petition of the canal company for approval of the supplementary contract between the canal company and the Cape Cod Construction Company for an extension of time for the completion of the work under the contract.

## NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE DRAWS MANY BOSTONIANS

Many Bostonians will attend the forty-first annual meeting of the National Board of Trade which opens in Washington on Tuesday, as the most important subject to come before it is the reorganization of the board itself, proposed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in order to make it still more efficient, representing the business interests of the entire country.

Other subjects proposed by the chamber for consideration are the Weeks forestry bill, the tariff commission and the proposed United States court of patent appeals.

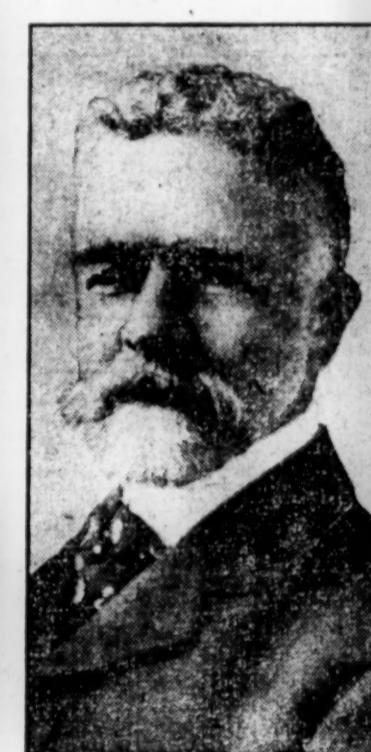
## MR. LODGE NOMINATED BY SPEAKER WALKER

Comes to Boston to Take Nominated at Republican Charge of Senator Lodge's Caucus for Reelection to Campaign for Reelection to the United States Senate



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AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER.



(Copyright by J. E. Purdy, Boston.)

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

## Sweeping Direct Nominations Bill Is Filed in Senate

## LOSS OF \$100,000 IS CAUSED BY FIRE AT PLYMOUTH, N. H.

Senator Schoenmaker of Ware introduced in the Massachusetts Senate today a sweeping direct nominations bill, which provides that all provisions of law relating to joint primaries shall apply to the nomination of all candidates to be elected to political office. State committees are to be chosen, one from each senatorial district and members at large may be elected at a state convention of all the nominees nominated. It is further provided in this bill that registrars of voters for tabulation shall carry on their lists a column headed "party designation" in which the party to which the voter belongs shall be recorded.

Senator Pearson of Brookline introduced a bill on petition of Samuel L. Powers and others to fix the salary of chief justice of the superior court at \$10,500 and of associate justices of that bench at \$10,000 a year.

Senator Schoenmaker also introduced a bill to provide for a session of the superior court at Ware, for naturalization, on the first Wednesday in June of each year.

**OPEN BOY SCOUT  
FREE BUREAU AS  
EMPLOYMENT AID**

An employment office for members of the New England Boy Scouts will be opened by that organization Feb. 1. No fees will be charged, either to the boys or their employers.

This has been one of the features of scout work in England. Often all that has been necessary for a boy to say, to get employment over there, is that he is a member of such a patrol in such a town.

The boy will also be required to give good references, which will be investigated, and if satisfactory he will be placed in employment.

Washington—The war department will investigate the automobile as a carrier of army supplies. Within a few days the appointment of a board of army officers to consider the subject will be announced.

Lieut.-Col. I. W. Littell, chief quartermaster of the department of the East, gave the automobile question considerable study and his findings were submitted to the war department with the result that a board of army officers is to be assembled, with Colonel Littell either a member or president.

Maj. Robert H. Rolfe, army depot quartermaster in Boston and in the same arm of the service as Colonel Littell, is likely also to be a member. This officer favors automobiles as an addition to the military service.

The question is one of considerable importance to the Massachusetts volunteer militia. Maj.-Gen. William H. Brig-

ham, M. V. M., retired, former adjutant-general, has placed himself on record in favor of the adoption of the automobile for military purposes. Quartermaster-General William B. Emery is also anxious for the adoption of military automobiles. This officer has already experimented with the automobile and found it to surpass the present method of carrying army supplies.

Colonel Littell says a special type of automobile should be designed, being of the plainest construction without bright metal of any kind and with all the paint of a dull finish. He would have the car so arranged that if necessary they could be used for sleeping purposes for two or three persons.

In the field he would have the automobiles or at least part of them equipped with a lathe and drill, repair parts and supplies and have one expert automobile mechanic superintend the maintenance of the vehicles.

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The new department becomes effective Feb. 1. Mr. Rolfe before coming to Boston was assistant division engineer of the Culebra division of the Panama canal.

Mr. Rolfe some time ago appointed the three deputy commissioners, each of whom is to receive a salary of \$5000, as follows: For the division of bridges and ferries, Frederic Fay; division of water and sewers, F. A. Maginnis; division of streets, J. A. Sullivan.

## AUTO SUPPLY WAGONS TO HAVE TEST IN ARMY

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**GOV. DIX TAKES HAND  
IN SENATE CONTEST  
NOW ON AT ALBANY**

**DROP IN FOOD PRICES  
FROM NORMAL CAUSES  
SAV BOSTON DEALERS**

**DEMOCRATIC VOTES  
CONCEDED MR. LODGE  
MEAN QUICK CHOICE**

(Continued from Page One.)

ALBANY, N. Y.—"If Edward M. Shepard has not been assured of election as United States senator to succeed Mr. Depew, he is now," said Thomas M. Osborne today after a conference with Governor Dix.

Yielding to the demands of his cabinet, Governor Dix, at an early hour this morning, sent a request to Charles E. Murphy, the Tammany leader, for a further conference on the Senate question. The Governor did this at the end of a two hours' conference in which Thomas M. Osborne, Charles E. Treman and William C. Osborn, the Governor's legal adviser, pleaded with him to prevent the election of William F. Sheehan, declaring that such a result meant the wreck of the party and the blasting of the political hopes of Mr. Dix.

In spite of Mr. Osborne's optimism, however, it is known the Governor gave no absolute pledge to interfere, and that his only promise was to send for Mr. Murphy and talk the situation over with him again.

William C. Osborn, who was also at the conference, said when he returned from the executive mansion: "Mr. Sheehan is in the lead, with Messrs. Parker, Herrick and Cahalan for possibilities. It is anybody's fight."

"If the caucus was five days away," said one Tammany man this morning, "Mr. Sheehan would not have a chance. As it is we will win."

**DR. BROWN BEGINS PASTORATE.**

The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Brown began his service yesterday as minister at the Old South church during the absence of Dr. Gordon in Egypt. Dr. Brown was until recently a pastor at Oakland, Cal.

**AT THE THEATERS**

**BOSTON.**

BOSTON—Miss Sarah Bernhardt in repertory. Monday evening, "La Samourai." Tuesday afternoon, "Camille." Tuesday evening, "Jeanne d'Arc." Wednesday afternoon, "Camille." Thursday afternoon, "Camille." Friday evening, "Phœbe." Saturday afternoon, "La Tosca." Saturday evening, "L'Aiglon." CASTLE SQUARE—"Jack and the Beanstalk." COLONIAL—"The Dollar Princess." HOLLIS—David Warfield. MAHOGANY—Vanderlye. MAJESTIC—"Madame Butterfly." PARK—"Arsene Lupin." SHUBERT—Miss Marie Cahill.

**BOSTON CONCERTS.**

TUESDAY—Cheekering hall, 8:15 p. m., Beebe-Dether sonata recital. WEDNESDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m., Miss Liza Lehmann's quartet and song recital. THURSDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., Maude Elmina violin recital. SUNDAY—Symphony hall, 7:30 p. m., People's Choral Union concert.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.**

MONDAY, S. p. m.—"Traviata." TUESDAY, S. p. m.—"The Girl of the Golden West." WEDNESDAY, S. p. m.—"Barber of Seville." FRIDAY, 7:45 p. m.—"Aida." SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"The Girl of the Golden West." SUNDAY, 8 p. m.—"Cavalleria" and Pagliacci.

**NEW YORK.**

ALHAMBRA—Vanderlye. AMERICAN—Vanderlye. ASTOR—"Judith Zaraine." BELASCO—"The Concert." COVENT GARDEN—Hamer. BROADWAY—"The Squawman." CASINO—"Mariage à la Carte." COLONIAL—"The Hanged If I Do." CRITERION—William Gillette. DALY'S—"Babe Mine." EMPIRE—"Frelaway of the Wells." GARRICK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford." GRAND—"The Third Degree." HAMMERSTEIN—Vanderlye. HEROLD SQUARE—"The Paradise of Man." Hippodrome—Spectacles. HULSON—"Nobody's Widow." LAFAYETTE—"The Spring Maid." LYCEUM—"The Spring Maid." LYRIC—"The Deep Purple." MAJESTIC—"The Blue Bird." METROPOLITAN—Vanderlye. MANHATTAN—"The Gamblers." METROPOLITAN—Grand opera. NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry." NEW YORK—"Naughty Marietta." NEW YORK CITY—Vanderlye. PLAZA—Vanderlye. REPUBLIC—"Rebecca, Sunnybrook Farm." WALLACK'S—"Pomander Walk." WEST END—"Mrs. Leslie Carter."

**CHICAGO.**

AMERICAN—Vanderlye. BLACKSTONE—U. S. Minister Beddoe. COVENT GARDEN—"Naomi." GARRICK—"The Prince of Pilsen." GRAND—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow." LYRIC—"The Indians." LYRIC—"The Job-Bethelors." MAJESTIC—Vanderlye. MCKEEKERS—"The Polly of the Circus." POWERS—"The Rich Quick Wallingford." PRINCESS—Albert Chevalier. WHITNEY—"The Little Damezel."

**ALL NAHANT OUT  
FOR MR. LODGE**

NAHANT, Mass.—A petition signed by practically every man, woman and child in the town, asking for the reelection of their fellow townsman, Senator Lodge, will be presented to the Legislature today.

The petition asks the members of the General Court to reelect the senator, asserting that his services in the Senate have brought credit to the state.

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read in every city in America.**

**URGE TARIFF BOARD  
AT TAFT DINNER**

(Continued from Page One.)

Mr. Ames' later statement, is not the National Magazine, which we find sold at all large news stands, but the National Magazine which is owned and edited by Norman E. Mack, chairman of the national Democratic committee. This magazine is an organ of the Democratic party.

Speaker Walker's statement made public today, asking the Republican legislators not to vote for him for senator, and reiterating his support of Senator Lodge will do much to win for Mr. Lodge the support of some of those Republican legislators who have been wavering between the latter and Speaker Walker, it is said. The speaker's statement follows:

"On July 17, 1910, I stated in a public speech that I believed Mr. Lodge should be reelected. I am not here, however, to impose my opinion upon any one of you. I have been entrusted with the high office of speaker of the House of Representatives. I realize that, by virtue of my office, I have a certain amount of power and influence which I otherwise would not have. This I hold in trust. I have not used it to influence any member of the House in his decision upon the important matter now before us.

"Not only have I refrained from using for this purpose my power to appoint committees, but I have even declined to ask any member of the House to vote for Mr. Lodge. I believe that every man should decide this question freely and without being subjected to undue influence of any kind.

"Under our oath of allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States a solemn duty rests upon us. It is the more solemn because it rests upon us, not as individuals, but as representatives of the people of Massachusetts. Whether we believe in the present method of electing United States senators or not, that duty now confronts us and I believe that we should perform it according to law, conscientiously and fearlessly. We should not permit ourselves to be influenced by pressure of any kind.

"Let each one of us vote his honest convictions in true loyalty to his constituents, to the commonwealth and to the nation."

A renewal of confidence was due to a statement today of Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the Democratic state committee, who conceded one Democratic vote to Senator Lodge on the first ballot, and he added, if subsequent ballots were necessary he believed that two members of the party would vote for Mr. Lodge. The "if" used by Mr. Macleod is taken by Republican leaders to indicate that he expects Mr. Lodge to be chosen on the first ballot.

The one vote which he conceded to Mr. Lodge was that of Representative McInerney of Boston.

Among those who forecasted nearly a full attendance at the Republican caucus was Speaker Joseph Walker. He had no way of telling, he said, the actual number that would be present, but he expected that it would be more than enough to elect Senator Lodge.

The Democrats are not so sanguine about the attendance at their caucus, which is held at the same time.

Allen T. Treadway, president of the Senate, will preside at the Republican caucus and Mr. Walker will preside at the meeting.

In his open letter to Mr. Roosevelt, Congressman Ames asks the former President to answer a series of questions bearing on charges alleged to have been made against Senator Lodge in connection with the purchase of three colliers by the United States.

In response to statements said to have been made by Congressman Ames relative to an alleged rebuke of Senator Lodge by Mr. Roosevelt for the senator's part in urging the purchase of the Massachusetts colliers, Mr. Roosevelt sent a telegram to Speaker Walker on Saturday night, declaring the statements to be false, concluding as follows:

"During the 26 years I have known Senator Lodge he has on all occasions,

and especially on every occasion when he dealt with public matters or had any connection with the government's behalf, acted, not merely with absolute honesty but the highest and most delicate sense of propriety.

"I never had any talk with him about these colliers at all. It is shocking to think that Mr. Ames should invent such an infamous falsehood about a public man of such rigid integrity and probity, a falsehood for which there is not even a smallest foundation in fact."

The public were kept in ignorance of how matters stood the retailers would be able to maintain present artificial prices by restricting their supplies and in the meantime the storage people would be unable to get rid of their stocks. By publicity the wholesalers are said to figure that they can stimulate demand and liquidate their stocks quickly.

Republican leaders at the State House have received assurances that 24 of the 26 Republican senators would be on hand.

An attempt is being made to have Senator Hibbard of Haverhill, one of the Republican senators who is understood to favor Congressman Ames, attend. Senator Nasom, an avowed Ames man, has said that he will not be present this afternoon.

If 117 of the 126 Republican representatives attend there will be a total of 141, or just the number needed to elect a senator on joint ballot. Consequently Mr. Lodge's election would be assured, as all who attend today's caucus are supposed to be favorable to him.

Congressman Gardner is reported to have arrived in Boston today to take charge of Senator Lodge's campaign. Senator Crane may come tomorrow, it is said, if the Republican leaders at the State House decide that his presence is necessary to help Mr. Lodge.

Wholesale dealers in eggs, butter and milk declare that the sharp drop in prices will force a corresponding slump in meats. The low price of grain should have caused this naturally. The beef trust has the situation so well in hand that up to the present the price of steak is about the same as last year.

Two of the Democratic candidates for the Senate nomination are John R. Thayer and Joseph F. O'Connell, both congressmen, who gave notice that they are in the contest to the finish. Sherman Whipple's name will also be presented.

Friends of Mr. Lodge are anxious to see how many of the following, if any, will be present at the caucus: Representatives Wood of Cambridge, Green of Everett, Morgan of Lawrence, Lynn Kilpatrick, Barlow and Marchand of Lowell and Stevens of Dracut.

Asked if he had any reply to make to Congressman Ames' latest letter attacking Senator Lodge Representative White of Brookline said:

"The magazine in which the article appeared and which is referred to in colony

**STANDARD'S PROFITS  
EXTORTIONATE SAYS  
FEDERAL ATTORNEY**

**AMERICAN HOTEL  
IS OPENED IN PORT  
ANTONIO, JAMAICA**

Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio, Jamaica, was opened to the public for the first time today. It is one of the largest and best situated resort hotels in the West Indies and was constructed to take the place of the hotel of the same name which was destroyed by fire in January, 1910.

The rooms are arranged to comprise suites, with private baths if desired. The hotel maintains its own cold storage plant, laundry and garage. A branch telegraph and postoffice is located on the office floor for the convenience of guests.

The new hotel shows the confidence of Americans in the future of this small and resourceful island of the British empire, especially as it is scarcely a year since the old hotel was burned.

It has been built and is owned by the United Fruit Company of Boston.

The management of the new Hotel Titchfield will be in charge of Edward R. Grabow, a Boston hotel man, who had charge of the old Titchfield and is the manager of the new Myrtle Bank Hotel, recently constructed at Kingston, Jamaica.

Thomas M. Sargent is the architect.

There will be a series of festivities at Port Antonio to celebrate the opening of the new hotel, concluding with a formal ball next Friday evening, which will be attended by the Governor and the leading officials of the island, and the American Legation.

DOVER CLUB'S NEW PRESIDENT.

DOVER, N. H.—The Bellamy Club has elected Capt. W. W. Hardy president.

**New Problems and Old Rules**

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON was the last

Governor of Massachusetts appointed by the crown, his tenure of office being interrupted by the events that led to the separation of the colonies from the mother country. A New England man born and bred, his career nevertheless came to a close in London, but before he had written three volumes of a "History of Massachusetts Bay" besides other works attesting his interest and affection for the land that had been so long his home.

For a great many years he has passed with many people as a foe to the liberties of the nascent nation, but today no doubt he is judged much more calmly and fairly than he was even in Mr. Bancroft's time, the fact being that in the period that has elapsed between Hutchinson's day and ours the faults quite as much as the virtues of so-called democratic government have displayed themselves more and more to the eyes of the people. Without a doubt Hutchinson was on the wrong side so far as an American would look at it, but it is quite as ridiculous to flatter ourselves that the elaborate simplicity of Benjamin Franklin was entirely spontaneous on the part of him whom the young have been taught to revere as the venerable apostle of the prudence of self-respect that has been of inestimable value to New England.

To preserve this tradition and not to dilute and weaken it to the hurt of the nation and the loss of self-respect, it would seem to be a reasonable measure to see to it that either men should not be elected in vast numbers to the body politic who are virtually ignorant of and do not by any means learn its lessons as quickly as they fancy or else that the electorate should be more willing to dispose of without a contest, although the declaration is freely made by many leaders that two-thirds of the Democrats of the next House favor the selection by cause of a committee on committees.

In the Senate tariff measures are handled by the committee on finance, the personnel of which will undergo a considerable change in the next session.

Although the Senate still will be Republican, four Republican members of the committee as now constituted will not be members of the next Congress. Those who drop out at the end of this session are Chairman Aldrich, Birches, Hale and Flint. There will be changes also in the Democratic membership, as Senators Money and Talaferro have not been elected to the next Congress, and there is another vacancy because of the death of Senator Daniel. The total membership of the committee is fourteen, and, therefore, in the next session half of that will be new to tariff-making.

Insurgent senators are planning to demand places on the finance committee to the ground that their selection is necessary to insure downward revision.

On this issue they confidently count upon Democratic support in the event they are excluded by the Republican committee on committees, which nominates committee places. If committee on committee of Senate should recommend for places on the finance committee only such senators who believe next year is too early for another revision of the tariff, the prospects are that there will be a contest on the Senate floor over the adoption of the committee's report. A combination of insurgent Republicans and Democrats, it is conceded, might easily overturn Republican control of the Senate and allow the Democrats to revise the tariff as they please.

Administration senators have given no little thought to the situation. In case of a combination such as has been proposed in informal exchanges of views in cloak rooms and corridors, the only hope of senators who oppose radical tariff revision is said to be for the President to veto any tariff measure passed.

At the period in which he wrote, which is roughly speaking, was the latter third of the eighteenth century, it was easy enough to describe the composition of the people of New England, for they were in the great majority of cases of pure English descent. There were some Irish, some Scotch and few of French Huguenot extraction, but for the greater part, the man of New England was English, that is to say, he was sprung of the Anglo-Saxon stock with the qualities of that stock, modified by the political individuality of Puritan training and by the important fact that a new country, a new soil and a different climate made it necessary for him to change the methods of the old world to meet the conditions of a civilization beginning to take form. But with all these modifying factors, the character of the English-speaking race had remained the same to the benefit of all concerned, because it represented a strong tradition of social and political freedom of individual judgment, a tradition not shared by other races and to which after a century and a quarter they have added nothing.

This tradition has shown in what



**Telegraph and Other Briefs**

**CLIPPINGS FOR QUEEN'S OWN.**  
TORONTO, Ont.—Four bound volumes in which are inserted all the press clippings from newspapers of the entire world dealing with the visit of the Queen's Own Rifles to England last summer, illustrated and indexed, have been presented to Sir Henry Pellatt and the regiment by Sir James Whitney. They will be placed among the archives of the Queen's Own.

**ORDAIN WOMAN IN CONNECTICUT.**  
STAFFORDVILLE, Conn.—Miss Marion Hasting Jones, Smith College '97, has been ordained to the pastorate of the Staffordville Congregational church; she is the first woman to be ordained in Connecticut.

**OTTAWA HALL CONTRACT IS LET.**  
OTTAWA, Ont.—The drill hall in St. John, N. B., will be built by Mr. Sullivan, contractor of Kingston, Ont., whose offer to do the work for less than \$240,000 was lower than any other tender put in.

**PROFESSOR MYNDERS CHOSEN.**  
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Professor Seymour A. Mynders was unanimously selected as president of the West Tennessee State Normal School, to be located here, and he will take office June 1.

**GOVERNOR CHOOSES PROF. REED.**  
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Governor Johnson has announced the appointment of Thomas H. Reed, assistant professor of political economy at the University of California, as his executive secretary.

**W. K. AMICK IS NAMED JUDGE.**  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mich.—W. K. Amick of St. Joseph has been appointed by Governor Hadley judge in the sixth judicial circuit, Buchanan county, to succeed Judge Eastin.

**WORKERS GET DIVIDENDS.**  
Profit-sharing dividends have just been received by the employees of the Credit Reporting Company, who entered into the plan inaugurated by the company on Oct. 1. Each employee in the agreement has received a check representing 14 per cent addition to his salary for that period.

**HELP GIVEN TO MINERS' FAMILIES.**  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Widows and children of miners who were killed in the Cherry mine disaster of Nov. 13, 1909, have received \$54,594 from the Cherry relief fund, according to the report of Mr. McDonald, secretary of the Cherry relief fund commission.

**NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE BUDGET.**  
DURHAM, N. H.—The trustees of the New Hampshire State College have asked the Legislature to appropriate \$163,000 for the school. A committee from the Legislature will visit the institution on Wednesdays.

**GIFT PARTY AT ROCHESTER, N. H.**  
ROCHESTER, N. H.—A gift entertainment will be given next month by James Farrington chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, the proceeds to go toward the interior decoration of the Masonic Temple.

**URGE STATE GRAIN INSPECTION.**  
CINCINNATI, O.—State inspection of grain sent into the open market was urged as necessity for the advancement of agriculture at the Miami Township Farmers Institute here and a resolution was framed for presentation to the Legislature.

**GO TO AID STOKES JACKSON.**  
INDIANAPOLIS—One hundred of the leading Democrats of the state left Indianapolis for Washington last night in a special train in the interest of Stokes Jackson, who is a candidate for sergeant-at-arms of the national House of Representatives. The party is in charge of Thomas Taggart, the Democratic national chairman.

**WOMEN'S COLLEGE FOR CONN.**  
NEW LONDON, Ct.—Mayor Mahan, Professor Buell and F. Valentine Chapman, members of the state incorporation board, announced that New London has been granted a woman's college, which will occupy a site of 220 acres half a mile north of the city overlooking the Thames river.

**FUR PRICES TO BE LOWER.**  
PARIS—Reports from the French consul at St. Petersburg say that the hunting returns for the last few months in Siberia promise a reduction in the prices of furs. Common foxes, ermines, martens and white foxes are abundant. Squirrels are scarcer than in 1909.

**STEAMER RUNS NINETEEN DAYS.**  
NEW YORK—A record for a far sea voyage was made by the American-Hawaiian line steamer Texas which came in from Buenos Aires, having covered the distance of 6374 miles without a stop in 19 days.

The Texas is the first American steam merchantman, her owners say, to visit Buenos Aires.

**CONTEST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Former Representative Frederick E. Small, who was defeated by Peter F. Harrity, will contest the latter's seat.

**NORWOOD HAS TOWN ACCOUNTANT.**  
NORWOOD, Mass.—The selectmen of Norwood unanimously elected James E. Pendergast as town bookkeeper and town accountant Saturday evening, which offices were created at the recent town meeting. The salary is \$650 a year.

**SALEM FRAME BUILDING FIRE.**  
SALEM, Mass.—Fire in a two-story frame building, 4 Barton square, the first floor of which is occupied by Arthur F. Goldsmith, newsdealer, and the sec-

## ENGINEERS TO WAIT FOR NEW ENGLAND'S ANSWERS ON CANAL

(Continued from Page One.)

**FIND NEW GULF STREAM.**  
ST. PETERSBURG—A Russian exploring expedition in the Arctic sea, off the coast of Siberia, under the geologist M. Rusanoff, has discovered a warm gulf stream, which passes round the north of Nova Zembla, but not through the narrow strait of the Kara sea, to the south of that land, where all previous explorers, including Nansen, have hitherto sought it.

**FIRE IN MONTANA COPPER MINES.**  
BUTTE, Mont.—A fire has been burning in the underground workings of the High Ore mine, one of the principal properties of the Amalgamated Copper Company, since Saturday. The surrounding mines, the Bell, Diamond and North Butte, are affected and may be closed down for two or three days.

**DR. LEWIN SPEAKS IN BOSTON.**  
Dr. Shmayaiah Lewin, a member of the First Russian Duma, addressed Boston Hebrews at three meetings yesterday on the need of scholarships at the proposed Jewish institute of technology at Haifa, Palestine.

**GIVES PRESIDENT AUTHORITY.**  
WASHINGTON—To give the President authority to fix rates and charges for the use of the Panama canal, and to provide for the general administration of the canal upon completion are the objects of a bill introduced in the House by Representative Mann of Illinois.

**BUFFALO WAREHOUSE BURNS.**  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Fire which started at 3:30 o'clock this morning in the warehouse of the George Irish Paper Corporation in River street, practically destroyed the building. The loss will reach \$200,000.

**HENRY GEORGE STUDY ADVISED.**  
"Study Henry George for your economic salvation," was the advice given by Bishop Charles D. Williams of the Episcopal church in Michigan at the Sunday evening meeting in Ford hall. "In the period since our civil war," he said, "nearly all our swollen fortunes have been accumulated, and up to a very recent day they have been regarded as the one source of all our blessings."

**ART CLUB CONCERT.**  
A large audience attended the concert of the Boston Art Club yesterday afternoon. The program included Schubert's "The Wanderer" and Schumann's "The Gypsies," sung by Hamilton Hodges, baritone; violin solos, including Dvorak's "Humoreske" and Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," played by Master Charles Banfill, an aria from Carpenter's "Louise" and other soprano solos, sung by Miss Eliza Worthley; Liszt's "Rigoletto" fantasies and D'Albert's "Scherzo," played by Miss Marion Banfill, and William Wallace's "Freebooter Songs," rendered by Mr. Hodges.

**CANAL RAISES GLYCERINE PRICE.**  
WASHINGTON—Glycerine, according to the United States consul at Birmingham, Eng., reached the price of \$24.33 per long ton, an advance of more than 50 per cent in 18 months.

This is attributed in part to the increased demand for glycerine for the manufacture of explosives for the Panama canal; although other great engineering works have had their influence.

**TECHNOLOGY HEAD MAKES A PLEA FOR LOCATION IN BOSTON**

(Continued from Page One.)

and the introduction of new departments and general broadening in subjects.

"As far as my opinion is concerned I shall strive to prevent removal from Boston, and the only effective argument in its favor is to be found in the fact of insufficient financial support."

"As we receive now \$250 a year tuition from each student—which is one of the highest rates in the country—and expend \$470 a year upon the education of each, it is certain that the institute cannot maintain its present high standard of efficiency or attempt to develop along progressive lines unless adequate financial support is soon forthcoming."

"Complete state control would impose upon the commonwealth of Massachusetts a tremendous burden. The state would then assume not only the whole financial responsibility of the institute, but also the burden of its entire educational progress and future development."

"We are not fearing any state control but the stamp of a pure state controlled Technology would be an excellent argument for the reduction of tuition fees, as it is generally thought that all state educational institutions should offer a minimum fee."

"Were the institute left unhampered financially," continued Dr. MacLaurin, "it might render great service to the state by establishing a number of testing and research laboratories like its present research laboratory of applied chemistry to which manufacturers might under proper regulation bring their products to be tested, and their problems to be investigated. It might extend such instructions as are now given by its teaching staff in the Lowell school for industrial foremen; in which evening courses are carried on for the benefit of working men; it might organize in various cities in Massachusetts scientific instruction relating to important specific industries thereby greatly increasing the scope of its influence of its usefulness. However, the extension of its activities in any such directions, however desirable, cannot be undertaken until its present work is adequately provided for."

ond floor by John H. Barton and family, caused a loss of several hundred dollars today. The building is owned by the Essex County Building Association.

**WATCH CONNECTICUT RIVER.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Board of Trade has started a petition to the Legislature asking for the appointment of a special commission to study seaway along the Connecticut river in Massachusetts, the object being to bring about betterment of river conditions.

**FIND NEW GULF STREAM.**

ST. PETERSBURG—A Russian exploring expedition in the Arctic sea, off the coast of Siberia, under the geologist M. Rusanoff, has discovered a warm gulf stream, which passes round the north of Nova Zembla, but not through the narrow strait of the Kara sea, to the south of that land, where all previous explorers, including Nansen, have hitherto sought it.

**Here and There in Massachusetts**

## Here and There in Massachusetts

### QUINCY.

The Firemen's Relief Association has elected: President, Daniel J. Tyhan; vice-president, Herbert Griffin; treasurer, Edmund G. Hayden; clerk, James C. Gallagher; trustees, Samuel P. Hanson; Daniel J. Nyhan, James P. Dillon, Peter J. Williams, Richard J. Colbert, Charles J. Costa, M. C. McDonald, John J. Faircloth, G. M. Rhodes, Edward Dohran, Fred Dent, Christopher Oliver, Henry M. Hughes, Cornelius O'Connell and John P. Sullivan.

It is expected that Mayor Shea will announce his appointment for the present year at the meeting of the city council this evening.

### WAKEFIELD.

The Volunteer Library Association has elected: President, J. Frank Whiting; vice-president, Ralph N. Frost; treasurer, George E. Zwicker; trustees, Roy S. Burton, Clifford B. Mortimer, Albert S. Kent.

Montrose Reading Club at tonight's meeting will hear a travel lecture by Eber Holmes.

Prize winners of Company A, sixth regiment, shoot are: Expert class, Sergt. E. B. Hawkes, Corp. J. J. Murray, Lieut. E. J. Connally; marksman class, Corp. G. E. Farnham, Priv. John Roach and Priv. Joseph O'Neill.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER.

J. K. Alexander has been elected president of the New England Dahlia Society.

The annual roll call and meeting of Union Congregational church will be held in the church tomorrow evening.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade will be held Wednesday evening, when the question of the election of a man to take charge of the streets will be discussed.

### BRIDGEWATER.

The annual public meeting of the Ossipequin Club is being held this afternoon in the town hall. The Rev. Walter B. Williams, pastor of the Central Square Congregational church, and Ernest K. Coulter of New York are speakers.

The basketball team at the state normal school has won eight straight games.

Miss Viola Merritt has been chosen acting president of the senior class at the state normal school.

### WALTHAM.

Officers installed by Gen. N. P. Banks camp, S. V., are: Commander, Wildard C. Bodge; senior vice-commander, Albert L. Danforth; junior vice-commander, Albert L. Danforth; junior vice-commander, Edward A. Caldwell; patriotic instructor, Frank S. Gardner; chaplain, C. F. Dorman; guide, W. R. Sinclair; camp council, E. H. Chase, Albert L. Danforth, J. W. Sawin.

### LEXINGTON.

The Schuecker trio will give a concert in the Old Belfrey Club hall, Jan. 23. Miss Grace Bonner Williams, soprano, will assist the trio.

Officers of Minute Men lodge, N. E. O. P., will be installed Jan. 19.

The Public School Association and the Public Welfare League will hold a joint meeting in the town hall, Jan. 27, in regard to playgrounds.

### BEVERLY.

Roger Wolcott lodge, K. of P., will have its annual concert and ball at city hall Friday evening.

The annual dinner of the Business Men's Association will be held in city hall this evening.

Mrs. Lucy W. Peabody of Beverly will give a talk before the Girls Club of the Baptist church, Jan. 24.

### BROOKLINE.

Frederick M. Brooks will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Norway and the North Cape" before Harvard Church Brotherhood tomorrow night.

The Gymnasium Athletic Association will give a Dutch supper in honor of the champion high school football team in Beacon hall, Jan. 27.

### REVERE.

Officers of the reorganized No License League are: President, the Rev. Nelson S. Burbank; vice-president, Clarence E. Cisler; secretary, E. J. Davenport; treasurer, W. G. Bond. A meeting will be held in the high school building this evening.

### CHELSEA.

The annual meeting and supper of the First Congregational Church will be held Wednesday afternoon.

**G. HARRIS, JR., SINGS FOR MUSICAL ARTS**

The Musical Art Club gave its second concert in Chickering hall, Monday morning, with George Harris, Jr., tenor, and Harris S. Shaw assisting. The club was represented by Miss Miriam Barrett, piano; Miss Bertha Bigelow, violinist, and Mrs. Harriet Sterling Hemenway.

Mr. Harris gave a group of French songs and airs, including the Shepherd's melody from Massenet's "Griselda"; a group of songs in English, and the Narrative and Farewell of Elsa's champion from Wagner's "Loehengrin." Mr. Shaw was Mrs. Hemenway's accompanist on a group of songs.

The next concert by the club will be on the morning of Monday, Jan. 30, when the American string quartet will be the guests. There will be a musical at the Grindall studios, Clarendon street, Monday afternoon, Jan. 23, from 4 to 6 o'clock.

**DEADLOCK LIKELY IN NEW JERSEY**

TRINTON, N. J.—Democratic members of the legislature are scheduled to hold a conference here to-night on the United States senatorship, but it is not likely to result in anything more than an interchange of views, as the heirs of the Legislature are scheduled to meet this evening.

The men who favor James E. Martine are still opposed to holding a caucus, which would be binding upon those participating as the supporters of James Smith, Jr., desire.

A canvass of the Democratic legisla-

### READING.

Meetings of three of the woman's club classes will be held today as follows: History class with Mrs. Charles F. Brown, 83 Prospect street; domestic economy class with Mrs. F. E. Crafts, 89 Woburn street; Shakespeare class with Miss Bertha Brown, Lowell street. The literature class will meet Thursday with Mrs. George F. Nowell of Arlington street.

New appointments to the finance committee are: Three-year terms, Wilfred A. Bancroft, Clarence J. Nichols, Harry T. Leavis, Burton, K. Symonds; two years, Harvey A. Bancroft; one year, Winthrop D. Parker.

Security lodge, I. O. O. F., new officers are: Noble grand, Jesse Thorn; vice-grand, Loren D. Frazier; corresponding secretary, Harry E. Cook; financial secretary, George E. Buck; R. S. N. G., George L. Pratt; L. S. N. G., John L. Dodge; R. S. S., Walter J. Bailey; L. S. S., Harry E. Barr; warden, Ernest Wakefield; conductor, Lester K. Pratt; chaplain, A. C. Carter; inner guard, J. R. Bancroft; outer guard, Chester W. MacDougal.

### MALDEN.

Plans have been filed by the Yale Knitting Company, recently organized in this state and successors to the Holmes Knitting Company of this city, for the erection of a three-story concrete factory adjacent to its present factory buildings on Jackson street. The new officers are: President, J. B. Jameson of Newton; clerk and treasurer, L. D. Marsh.

George E. Hitchcock, city treasurer, today received a check from the police department for \$916, the unexpected balance. The department appropriation last year was \$47,500, and it is estimated that it will need \$49,000 this year. This makes about \$3000 already returned by three city departments.

### WINCHESTER.

The annual meeting of the Congregational and Unitarian clubs will be held next Monday evening at the Wellesley Hills Congregational church. Dr. Charles W. Eliot will speak on "The Relation of Laymen to the Church."

The subject for discussion at the January meeting of the Wellesley Club this evening will be "Trees and Insects," with an initial address by George N. Smith of the Wellesley board of selectmen.

The annual supper of the Congregational church will be held Wednesday evening.

### WINSTROP.

The Baptist church will hold its annual meeting this evening for the election of officers and committees.

The board of selectmen has drawn up a set of rules for hackney carriages.

Tuesday . . Jan. 17  
Wednesday, Jan. 18

Tuesday . . Jan. 17  
Wednesday, Jan. 18

# Our 60th Birthday Sale

Two Days When All Thoughts of Profits or Costs Are Forgotten

To Fittingly Celebrate the Completion of Sixty Years of Successful Business Life  
We Offer for Tuesday and Wednesday

1851

1070 Bargain Lots of Merchandise

1911

At prices that will never be equalled even by ourselves except during one of these famous Birthday Sales

**Velvet and Cloth Dresses, worth \$18.50 . . . . . \$10.00**

**Marquise Evening and Party Frills, worth \$18.50 . . . . . \$10.00**

**Beaded Evening Gowns, worth \$25.00 . . . . . \$15.00**

**Lingerie Dresses, worth \$22.50 . . . . . \$15.00**

**Spanoled Net Evening Gowns, worth \$30.00 . . . . . \$15.00**

**Crepe de Chine Dresses, worth \$25.00 . . . . . \$15.00**

**Loufard Dresses, worth \$35.00 . . . . . \$22.50**

**Evening Gowns, worth \$30.00 . . . . . \$25.00**

**Afternoon and Evening Dresses, worth \$25.00 . . . . . \$15.00**

**Woolen Dress, worth \$5.00 . . . . . \$2.50**

**Black Ponies, \$15.00 . . . . . \$7.50**

**Black Ponies, \$18.00 . . . . . \$9.00**

**Cotton (1), worth \$8.00 . . . . . \$4.00**

**Cotton (1), worth \$7.50 . . . . . \$3.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$10.00 . . . . . \$5.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$12.00 . . . . . \$6.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$15.00 . . . . . \$7.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$18.00 . . . . . \$9.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$20.00 . . . . . \$10.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$22.50 . . . . . \$11.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$25.00 . . . . . \$12.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$27.50 . . . . . \$13.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$30.00 . . . . . \$15.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$32.50 . . . . . \$16.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$35.00 . . . . . \$17.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$37.50 . . . . . \$18.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$40.00 . . . . . \$20.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$42.50 . . . . . \$21.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$45.00 . . . . . \$22.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$47.50 . . . . . \$23.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$50.00 . . . . . \$25.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$52.50 . . . . . \$26.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$55.00 . . . . . \$27.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$57.50 . . . . . \$28.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$60.00 . . . . . \$30.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$62.50 . . . . . \$31.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$65.00 . . . . . \$32.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$67.50 . . . . . \$33.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$70.00 . . . . . \$35.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$72.50 . . . . . \$36.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$75.00 . . . . . \$37.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$77.50 . . . . . \$38.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$80.00 . . . . . \$40.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$82.50 . . . . . \$41.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$85.00 . . . . . \$42.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$87.50 . . . . . \$43.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$90.00 . . . . . \$45.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$92.50 . . . . . \$46.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$95.00 . . . . . \$47.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$97.50 . . . . . \$48.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$100.00 . . . . . \$50.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$102.50 . . . . . \$51.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$105.00 . . . . . \$52.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$107.50 . . . . . \$53.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$110.00 . . . . . \$55.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$112.50 . . . . . \$56.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$115.00 . . . . . \$57.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$117.50 . . . . . \$58.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$120.00 . . . . . \$60.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$122.50 . . . . . \$61.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$125.00 . . . . . \$62.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$127.50 . . . . . \$63.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$130.00 . . . . . \$65.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$132.50 . . . . . \$66.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$135.00 . . . . . \$67.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$137.50 . . . . . \$68.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$140.00 . . . . . \$70.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$142.50 . . . . . \$71.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$145.00 . . . . . \$72.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$147.50 . . . . . \$73.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$150.00 . . . . . \$75.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$152.50 . . . . . \$76.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$155.00 . . . . . \$77.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$157.50 . . . . . \$78.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$160.00 . . . . . \$80.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$162.50 . . . . . \$81.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$165.00 . . . . . \$82.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$167.50 . . . . . \$83.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$170.00 . . . . . \$85.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$172.50 . . . . . \$86.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$175.00 . . . . . \$87.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$177.50 . . . . . \$88.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$180.00 . . . . . \$90.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$182.50 . . . . . \$91.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$185.00 . . . . . \$92.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$187.50 . . . . . \$93.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$190.00 . . . . . \$95.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$192.50 . . . . . \$96.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$195.00 . . . . . \$97.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$197.50 . . . . . \$98.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$200.00 . . . . . \$100.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$202.50 . . . . . \$101.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$205.00 . . . . . \$102.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$207.50 . . . . . \$103.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$210.00 . . . . . \$105.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$212.50 . . . . . \$106.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$215.00 . . . . . \$107.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$217.50 . . . . . \$108.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$220.00 . . . . . \$110.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$222.50 . . . . . \$111.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$225.00 . . . . . \$112.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$227.50 . . . . . \$113.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$230.00 . . . . . \$115.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$232.50 . . . . . \$116.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$235.00 . . . . . \$117.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$237.50 . . . . . \$118.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$240.00 . . . . . \$120.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$242.50 . . . . . \$121.25**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$245.00 . . . . . \$122.50**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$247.50 . . . . . \$123.75**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$250.00 . . . . . \$125.00**

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**Crepe de Chine, worth \$260.00 . . . . . \$130.00**

**Crepe de Chine, worth \$262.50 . . . . . \$131.25**

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## What We Think of Books Sent Us for Review

"WILLIAM SHARP (FIONA MACLEOD). A Memoir." Compiled by his wife, Elizabeth A. Sharp. London: Heinemann. 16s. net.

**A** WIFE is obviously the most unsuitable person to write her husband's biography. She cannot be expected to judge fairly, reasonably, or from the broader view of posterity, of one whom she has seen at close range and known microscopically for the most important years of his life. Besides which, the relatives of a great man are apt to exaggerate his attributes so as to add to his glory, and, incidentally, turn a little of the limelight on to themselves. And the reviewer is heavily handicapped.

Mrs. Sharp is an exception to all these rules. Her memoir of her husband is worthy of all praise from every point of view. It is written sympathetically, faithfully, with candor, and with judgment. As a literary work it ranks high, it is full of human interest, dealing as it does incidentally with all the most famous writers of the day and, above all, it is not too long.

The book is composed mainly of letters to and from William Sharp and of extracts from his diaries. These are woven together by Mrs. Sharp into a delightful narrative, and she manages to convey as none else could do the extraordinary mentality of the man who was known to his friends during his lifetime as William Sharp, and afterward to the whole literary world as Fiona Macleod. This she does without bringing herself forward in any way, or giving the impression that possibly her husband might owe something to her.

It is evident that she was a clever, capable woman; perhaps she thought that two personalities were enough between them, and therefore merged her own in his double one.

William Sharp was born at Paisley in 1855; his father was wholly Scottish and his mother partly Swedish. From his earliest boyhood he seems to have possessed two separate and distinct characters, the one eager, impetuous, venturesome and restless, ever seeking fresh experiences and drawing the most out of life, the other vague, sensitive, mystic, seeing visions and dreaming dreams concerning which he soon learned to keep silent as he discovered that his little companions could not understand them.

Thus began the reticence with regard to the second or feminine side of his nature, which afterward developed into a fetish to which he deliberately sacrificed truth—according to ordinary single-minded standards—honor, health and wealth, while he risked all his most valued friendships to preserve the jealousy-guarded secret that William Sharp was the author of the works of Fiona Macleod. With the head of a Viking somewhat inappropriately set on almost teminuously sloping shoulders, he was described by a friend as "a Scandinavian cast of mind, a Celt in heart and spirit."

Two incidents of his childhood illustrate the two sides of his nature. "One snowy day, when he was five years old . . . he determined to sally forth in search of adventure. He buckled on his sword above his kilt . . . stole downstairs and out of the house, hatless, and with flying ears, and marched down the street to lay siege to the nearest castle. A short distance away stood the house of a friend of his father, and upon that the besiger turned his attack. . . . He strode resolutely up to the door, with great difficulty on tiptoe reached the handle of the bell, pulled a long peal, and then demanded of the maid that she and all within should surrender to him and deliver up the keys of the castle."

\* During the summer months, which he spent on the shores of Loch Long, he passed a great deal of his time in a little pine wood, where he seemed to feel some unseen presence that was both good and beautiful. Here he built a little altar of rough stones under a swaying pine, and offered white flowers on it to the Power that is behind the wind and sunshine. A year or two later he speaks of having seen "a tall woman standing among a mist of wild hyacinths under three great bayonets . . . She stooped and lifted blushing out of the flowers, as one might lift foam out of a pool, and I thought she threw it over me. When I was found lying among the hyacinths . . . I asked eagerly after the lady in white, and with hair all shiny gold like buttercups, but when I found I was laughed at, or, at last, when I passionately persisted, was told I was sun-dazed and had been screaming, I said no more—but I did not forget."

This dream and vision side of his na-

ture was too intimately a part of him to be killed by misunderstanding. It merely lay dormant until many years later it found expression under the pseudonym of "Fiona Macleod."

At school he distinguished himself by rebelling against the masters, fighting the boys, and running away three times, finally hiding as a stowaway, where he remained undiscovered for three days. At 18, during a vacation spent in the western highlands, he came across a gypsy encampment, and "took to the heather," wandering away with them over the hills and moors. He disappeared for several months, having lost all consciousness of time in the alluring company of his "star-brothers" and "sun-sisters," and when at length he was recaptured by his distracted parents, he was put into a lawyer's office to learn business habits and train him in the accepted conventions of life.

At the age of 21 he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and migrated to London, where he ultimately found a place in a bank. Previous to this he had secretly engaged himself to his cousin Elizabeth, and, to quote her own words, "then began a friendship that lasted unbroken for 30 years."

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In London he made the acquaintance of Rossetti, Meredith, Pater, and other famous writers, and he himself became gradually known as an art critic and dramatist of some note. But William Sharp, the journalist, never attained to the fame of Fiona Macleod. All this time the imaginative side of his nature was lacking in expression. As, however, he won more leisure, so the call became more imperative, and the result was the works of Fiona Macleod.

Not the least extraordinary part of it was that William Sharp went on with his literary and critical work at the same time as Fiona Macleod was pouring forth her passionate outbursts. And it was not only in the quality and style of the writing that the difference lay, for whereas William Sharp could set himself deliberately to work normally, and wrote because he liked to, or because the necessities of life demanded it, Fiona Macleod could write only when the mood was upon her, and this mood was the result of some inner, compelling self which had to find expression. Occasionally the pressure of the imaginative work demanding an outlet became so unbearable that he had to leave town and fly to the remote highlands or some other inaccessible spot where he could work undisturbed. On these occasions he would write of himself to his friends if he were two people. We are shown letters to and from William Sharp, and letters to and from Fiona Macleod, side by side, the latter written in an essentially feminine style, and their answers in that half patronizing, half sentimental manner which men who have already attained invariably adopt when corresponding with a presumably young, unknown literary female who has manifested sparks of genius.

"How the man subdivided his soul is the mystery," said James Douglas. "And," says Mrs. Sharp, "in trying to find an answer I would say with F. M., 'I write, not because I know a mystery, but because I have known a mystery, and am today as a child before it, and can neither reveal nor interpret it.' For that mystery concerns the evolution of the human soul."

\* TRAVELING SCHOOL OF SEVEN ABROAD. By Arthur W. O'Neill. Boston: The C. M. Clark Publishing Company.

A party of boys with their tutor take a trip through Europe, and one of the number writes about it in 100 pages, not one of which is dull or even ordinary.

In the preface, "How it Happened," the author says: "That was a trip I wish every boy could take; to us it was full of new and novel interest from start to finish." This interest has been imparted to the book, as we venture to prophesy any wide-awake boy will testify.

The rapid, concise, graphic style is a forewarning of what the young writer may do when matured powers result in greater knowledge and breadth of view, without, it is to be hoped, taking away of the racy vigor and originality. The lively comments are hampered by no conventional estimates of value.

"The most notable feature of West-

minster is the rose window, circular in shape and many feet in diameter." Here is a novel valuation. But after all, as between the prismatic hues of the sunshines and a tomb—who shall say the boy may not be right? "The artistic effect of the colored glass designs can not be described; the beautiful, almost unearthly effect of the sunlight streaming through the window produces an impression that is long borne in pleasant recollection."

One or two characteristic passages will give a better idea of the book than any description. At Eton he writes: "The schoolrooms were strangely fascinating, with their old-fashioned desks looking as if they would fall under the weight of a half-grown occupant, covered with carvings representing animals, weapons and many of the fancies of youth."

At Shakespeare's house: "We unshod our cameras . . . preparatory to getting a few snapshots, when the attention of a guard was attracted. He said, as nearly as I can recall his remarks: 'Ere now; none o' that, yet know; hit's aginst the law, hand hi' you like a pitcher it'll cost you 20 pun'! We decided to forego the pleasure."

Once in Italy, sentiment holds momentary sway. "In Spoleto the electric lights are turned off early in the evening. At the moment this was done we were grouped in the great reception room, singing all the good old American songs we could remember. . . . We were left in the soft light of the candleabra, reinforced by the fire's cheerful glow."

which gave an indescribable charm to our surroundings. But it sort o' induced a feeling of homesickness. So we unanimously agreed to retire, and, to see just how far our voices could carry without a break, we sang with all the sentiment there was in us. 'There's No Place Like Home,' 'Gee bow I did wish I was at home that night!'

The book would have been better for a little editing. To speak, however, appreciatively of "The famous old painting of Sir Galahad by G. F. Watts" (1862) is misleading to the uninformed, and an unnecessary betrayal of the fact that somebody sometime had been inattentive in class. There are a few other slight lapses. But the delightfully boyish chronicle is sound as a nut in tone, and all the boys who did not take the trip ought to read about it.

"A BLOSSOM OF THE SEA." By Lyman C. Smith. Wilmington, Del. U. S. A.: New Amsterdam Magazine Company.

This volume of pleasant verse takes its name from the longest poem, a pastoral containing some finely tender passages. While it cannot be said that there is much originality in the poems, and while it is true that they deal almost entirely with the visible and tangible, not often touching upon the upward reach of aspiration or the outward going of helpfulness, still the tone is sweet and pure and the homely everyday virtues have their song. The rhythmical quality is maintained with a good degree of uniformity, and the ballad forms are especially successful, as in the tragic "Sable Island."

The poems "Canada to Columbia," and "Columbia to Canada," express the sisterly feeling between the younger daughter, still abiding in the mother home, and the older, who having a "home on amber basis piled," forgets the resentful past, remembers reverence for the mother country, obeys her heart instead of her pride and grasps the proffered hand of the younger.

To be sure, we, in these borders, are not "Columbia," except by good right to be. But let the candid patriot put it to himself, what a poet, even in this ultra-practical day, could do with "The United States," in turning lyrical phrase.

The author sustains the title, "Poet-Laureate of Canada" by a poem on King Edward VII, having for its motto, "Blessed are the Peacemakers"—and two sonnets, "Alexandra" and "Upon Viewing King Edward's Picture," all breathing devoted and sympathetic loyalty.

As a whole, the collection is well above the average of current verse.

"STORIES FROM HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN." Translated by Mrs. Edgar Lucas, illustrated by G. Maxwell Armfield. London: J. M. Dent & Sons. Limited. 7s. 6d.

Among the new books which appeared before Christmas is a new edition of a translation by Mrs. Edgar Lucas of Hans Christian Andersen's Fairy Tales which was published about five years ago. The beauty of this edition of her delightful translation has been much added to by Maxwell Armfield's illustrations. Mr. Armfield must have returned for the inspiration of his work to the visions of his youth, for these little pictures are filled with childlike fancy.

Hans Andersen's stories call up before a child's imagination wonderful things unrevealed in later, more sober, and more prosaic years. Nothing is impossible to the yet untrammeled thought, no great effort is necessary to follow Little Tuk in his wonderful adventures with King Hrour, or in his midnight gallop through the roads to the old town of Vordborg, where the court ladies danced and lights shone through the windows of the King's palace. Nor was it all inconceivable that in fairy land "as the sun rose the town sank away and the

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## QUAKER GOWNS FOR WEAR IN THE COMING SPRING

THE filmy, straight and narrow aprons and close little caps of the Quaker maid have a quaint duplicate in many of the new costumes of the season. In London these "Quaker gowns" are especially popular, and many of the frocks which are coming to this country for early spring wear have even the fichu, which lends so demure and yet so fetching a finish to a gown.

The Quaker gowns are by no means limited to the grays beloved of the settlers of the Quaker City, for they come in blue and cherry color and old rose, with touches of the same colors on the filmy lace caps which are intended to be worn with them in the house.

Sometimes the fichu is soft and plain and is crossed subtle fashion and tucked into the belt, while at other times it is brilliant and elaborate and comes down almost to the knees, forming itself into the little apron which so many of the costumes boast.

The V-shaped neck formed by the fichu trimming is even more becoming than the Dutch neck, which has been in favor for so long, and it is probable that all the spring and summer frocks will have the neck finished in some semblance of this pretty style.

On the more elaborate afternoon and evening frocks born of the Quaker era the apron is superseded by a lace panel in the front of the skirt, while draped folds of lace are used over the shoulders of the bodice and finished with rosettes or jeweled buckles at the waist line.—Philadelphia Times.

## MODES IN BRIEF

PARIS is very emphatic in the use of the cloth-topped shoes, and the upper must match the color of the walking suit or carriage gown.

Garlands of roses are now being draped over cloche hats for little girls. Silver or gilt tissue or soft satin are the materials most used.

A very economical way of trimming a velvet coat or costume is to have a detachable collar and deep cuffs of fur, which can be worn at will.

Black and white effects are being made up in many lines. A favorite with several of the manufacturers is the background with white pencil lines.

For evening the slippers are reveling in a luxury of colors and materials. Lace, satin, cloth of gold and silver and many colors of suede and finished kid are shown. Philadelphia Times.

## Cheese for Macaroni

When preparing cheese for macaroni put it through your meat grinder instead of grating it, and you will be surprised how easily and quickly you can grind up your scraps of stale cheese. It will also keep for weeks if put into a glass jar and sealed.—New Haven Times-Leader.

## Point on Length of Line

Cloth topped boots whose uppers match the gown in color are one of the little points of which the fashionable woman makes use in keeping the greatest possible length of line, says the Montreal Star. Short women, especially, find this a convenient mode of increasing their apparent height.

Those that are left, or the second grade of potatoes, are sold in bulk and when purchased at ordinary stores should be carefully inspected before they are ordered. It should also be seen that they come 15 pounds to a peck.

The traffic in potatoes is enormous.

It is one of the interesting things of every day few people stop to think

## WHEN ONE GOES A-MARKETING

No better potatoes than those which come from Maine.



(Courtesy W. H. Ames & Co., Inc.)  
MEN AND WOMEN SORTING POTATOES INTO CARTONS.

POTATOES are capable of a great variety of treatment. They are made into soup, they are baked and they are boiled, fried, stewed, creamed, mashed and served in dozens of other ways. It is claimed that the best in the world grow in Maine. There is something about the Maine soil that is especially suited to them. Maine potatoes are shipped throughout New England, but seldom get beyond it. Southern potatoes are raised largely from Maine seed, but are not equal to those grown in the Maine soil and climate. The best Maine potatoes are known as the Green Mountain and are white and fluffy.

The Irish Cobbler is the best potato supplying the middle states, and the Rurals, Bliss and Rose of Wisconsin and Michigan the best produced in the West. The Bliss are used in the far South also. With the Cobbler they are an early potato, but, good as they are, are not so good as the Green Mountains of Maine, being less white and flaky and cooking heavy.

There are different grades of even the best kinds of potatoes and the best of these deteriorate if not intelligently cared for. It has been found that a chemical change takes place in the potato when exposed to the light, causing it to taste strong though having no effect upon its appearance. Careful dealers, therefore, protect them from such exposure. They have them shipped in closed cars and as soon as these are opened the most choice are sorted out and placed in cartons which exclude light. It is especially so when the workers are aided by electric lights which are brought in at the ends of long cords and suspended from points where they will best light the scene of operations.

The filled cartons are carried from the car into the main warehouse and from there are loaded upon drays to be carted to grocery and provision stores, hotels and restaurants. It is interesting to note that the women are more expert than the men in the work of sorting. They are quicker, more deft with their fingers and would be used at it exclusively were it not that men are needed for heavy lifting and hauling, which the women seem unable to do. Most of the women who engage in this work are Italians.

Potatoes to be boiled it is well to let stand in water for a short time beforehand, especially in the spring. Then they should be put into warm or cold salt water, it matters not which, and boiled quickly. When done the water should be drained off immediately and the potatoes put back on the stove a moment to get them thoroughly dry, but only for a moment lest they burn. Baked potatoes also should be cooked quickly and eaten as soon as they are done.

## In China Crepe

Many of the evening gowns are made of china crepe, with designs in the same shade, magnificent brocaded goods and silk fabrics in quaint, old-fashioned style.—Philadelphia Times.

## VERY GRACEFUL DINNER GOWN

Made of charmeuse, with touches of velvet.



DINNER gowns that are made of charmeuse combined with touches of velvet as trimming are exceedingly smart this season and this one is graceful and attractive in quite a simple manner. This skirt is a five-gored one with a circular flounce joined to it beneath the tuck, and, in this instance the tuck has been covered by a band of bias placket, while applique is used above and the blouse is all of the charmeuse with full chemise portion of chiffon. The lines are exceeding graceful and attractive.

The blouse is draped to be most becoming and it can be made just as illustrated or with high neck and long sleeves. If two materials are liked, the blouse could be of satin or of velvet, while the upper portion of the skirt is of something thinner, and the heavier material can be used as trimming for the blouse portion. Marquise would be handsome combined with blouse and trimming of satin; crepe de Chine is beautiful with either satin or velvet; and, indeed, any one of the fashionable thin and soft materials will be found appropriate.

The quantity of material required for the medium size for the waist will be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 21 or 24 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 32 or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 44 with  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard of chiffon for the chemise portion; for the skirt will be needed  $8\frac{1}{2}$  yards 21 or 24 inches wide,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  yards 32 or 6 yards 44.

A pattern of the waist (6700), sizes 32 to 40 inch bust or of the skirt (6527), sizes 22 to 30 inch waist; can be had at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## TRIED RECIPES

**CELERY SOUP.** SCALD a quart of milk in a double boiler and thicken with half a cup of flour creamed with two tablespoonsfuls of butter. Boil slowly for an hour using the salted leaves, roots and tough stalks of root of celery. Take from fire and strain. There should be about a pint of the celery water. Add the milk. Have ready two hard-boiled eggs, mash the yolks and mix thoroughly with the soup. Cut the whites in rings and put in the soup. Season with salt and pepper.—Exchange.

**CHEESE AND CHICKEN SALAD.** Use for this salad three hard-boiled eggs, a cupful and a half of cheese, grated fine, one teaspoonful of mustard, one-tenth of a teaspoonful of cayenne, half a teaspoonful of salt, two table-spoonfuls of salad oil, two of vinegar, and a cupful of cold chicken, chopped coarse. Rub the yolks of the eggs until a smooth paste is formed. Gradually add the oil, stirring all the while with a fork, then add all the seasoning. Mix the cheese and chicken lightly with this dressing and heap the mixture on a salad dish; garnish with the whites of the eggs, cut in circles, and with a few white celery leaves or some sprigs of parsley. Serve with toasted crackers.—Philadelphia North American.

**EGGLESS RECIPES.**

Fruit Pudding—Remove the crust from entire wheat bread, butter and cut into small pieces. Put a layer in a buttered dish, sprinkle raisins, currants and bits of citron over, with milk to soak the bread. Place in oven to brown. Serve with sweetened and flavored milk or cream.

Griddle Cakes—One pint of sour milk or buttermilk, one half teaspoonful soda, a little salt and sugar, flour enough to make a batter. Beat smooth and fry at once.

Johnny Cake—Two cupfuls of flour, one cupful of cornmeal, two table-spoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and one of soda, two and one half cupfuls of sour milk. Beat until smooth and bake 20 minutes.

Gingerbread—One cupful each of molasses, brown sugar and sour milk, one table-spoonful each of butter, ginger, cinnamon and soda. Dissolve flour in hot water, add five cupfuls of flour and a few raisins. Beat very light and bake in shallow pans.—Indianapolis Star.

**OYSTER PLANT.** Scrape and wash the root and cut in thin slices. For soup, add milk and season the same as oyster stew. As a vegetable, drain off nearly all the water and add enough milk nearly to cover, add pepper and salt, and a good-sized lump of butter, in which has been stirred a tablespoonful of flour. Do not put enough flour to make the dressing thick, but just enough to render it creamy.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

**ARRANGEMENT OF A LIBRARY**

Points on height of shelves, placing of pictures, etc.

LET us consider the bookshelves first of all," says Lucy Abbot Throop in Woman's Home Companion, "for, since the room is to be a permanent library, there should be permanent bookshelves. They should vary in height, according to the size of the room, and they should never be higher than can be easily reached. If the room is small, they ought not to be higher than four or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet, or they will make the room seem smaller than it is. They may line the room entirely or be placed as the size of the room demands or special need dictates. Take care that you do not get them carelessly built in and then dis-

cover that the door knobs against them as it opens."

"Built-in bookcases should have movable shelves for the obvious reason that all books are not the same height and it is often convenient to change them about. If the home carpenter is not equal to fitting adjustable shelves, have the lower shelves farther apart, for there is where the largest and heaviest books should be put to keep the feeling of weight near the floor. If there is a fireplace, with a niche at each side, build shelves on each side of it. Build them on each side of the window and place a window seat between. If there are two windows near it, between them and bookcases on each side of the windows with window-seats between. Have the cases turn the corners of the room wherever possible, for this is usually good in effect."

"Do not crowd your library walls with pictures unless you should have a set of fine prints or something quite as exceptional. There should be an air of dignity and quiet about all libraries, whether large or small, and this is attained by the use of restful colors and keeping away from confusion of the eye with pictures and ornaments. Have a pottery bowl or vase for flowers, a plaster cast of which you are particularly fond, and a piece or two of good metal work, either brass or copper. A map of the world and a globe are valuable aids for reference and should be in every library."

## Use for Salt Bags

Says a writer in Suburban Life: I have found a use for the little cotton bags which salt comes in. I wash them carefully to get the lettering out, then put them away for use as wanted. When I bake poultry, as well as some kinds of meats, I make an extra lot of dressing, stuff one of these bags full, sew it up, and bake it with the rest. It makes a roll of just the right size to slice with cold meats.

## Plaited Fulness

Pulling the fulness at the bottom of a blouse down into three shallow box plaits is a good way of disposing of it, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. On the shoulders, of course, the blouse is perfectly plain.

## DECORATIONS FOR THE HAIR

I offer the largest and finest assortment of gold tortoise and amber shell ornaments that can be found anywhere. Many of the novelties in Parisian diamonds, bright cut jet, diamond jet and numerous rich jewels that are mounted with solid gold, real pearls and other jewels are among the collection.

A selection of dainty lace, flower and ribbon hair decorations are also on display. Illustrations sent upon request.

**A. Simonson.**  
506 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.  
A few doors above Forty-second Street.

## HOME HELPS

If the hem edge of napkins is thoroughly rubbed between the palms to remove the dressing, the hemming can be done in half the time.

Tiny corks tacked on the backs of lower corners of picture frames will prevent dark lines from forming on wall paper.

Sour milk makes the cake light and spongy, while sweet milk makes it cut like pound cake.

After getting the ingredients together before mixing a cake, always warm the bowl by pouring into it boiling water. Let stand a few minutes, then pour out and dry. It must be warm enough to soften, but not melt the butter.

When using stale bread for puddings, etc., always soak it in cold liquid. Bread that has been soaked in cold milk or water is light and crumbly, while that soaked in hot liquid is heavy.

Fresh lemons if laid on a paper on a shelf with a tumbler turned over each one, will keep fresh for weeks.—Louisville Herald.

## Colonial Effect

The old-fashioned blue and white comfort at the foot of the bed and the blue and white rag rug on the floor bear out effectively the idea of the colonial in the bedroom fitted with a gaily old mahogany four-poster and "chest of drawers" with its shining crystal knobs.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

*Nothing Takes the Place of*

## EDUCATOR CRACKERS

*Take the Place of Bread*

*TRY THIS*

Thoroughly heat Educator Wafers in the oven, leaving the door open. Serve while yet warm, and butter as you eat them. They are

*Simply Irresistible*

Your grocer sells them. If not, give us his name.

**JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD CO.**  
Boston  
New York  
Philadelphia  
Providence  
Newburyport

*13th Annual Sale of Furniture Offers Extraordinary Bargains*

## Colonial Bedstead for \$28

*Regular Price \$45*

Faithful in line to the best examples of colonial furniture. Built of mahogany, hand-rubbed finish.

It will prove well worth while to investigate the offers made during this sale.

## Morris & Butler

97 SUMMER STREET

**Manufacturers of HARD and FLEXIBLE FIBRE**  
**DIAMOND STATE ELSMERE FIBRE COMPANY**  
Made in SHEETS, RODS, TUBES, WASHERS, DISCS and Special Shapes  
Motilled Fibre. A Substitute for Rawhide.

**WE MAKE A SPECIALTY** of Trunk Fibre in all of the standard Trunk colors. Angles and bands, plain and creased, Straps, Corners for Suit Cases and Telescopes. Prices and samples on application.

## HARD TO CHOOSE COLORS FOR A WEDDING PARTY

**KITCHENS IN OLDEN TIMES WERE IMMENSE**

IN olden days the size of the kitchen seems to have been of more importance than its fittings in detail. At Hurstmonceaux, for instance, there was a kitchen 28 feet high with three huge fireplaces, and a bakehouse with an oven 14 feet in diameter; then there is an old Welsh kitchen at Penrhyn Old Hall, near Llandudno, dating from the fifteenth century, which has many primitive culinary contrivances, now obsolete or superseded by more modern devices: a meat-jack with a flywheel, a steel toasting stand, and a fan bellows. A wonderful old kitchen is at Battle Abbey, and that at St. Mary's hall, Coventry, is remarkable for the famous "knafe's post," to which possibly recalcitrant scullions were temporarily attached.

There is a medieval kitchen in Westminster Abbey, although nowadays little remains whereby to identify it save the rubble flooring, the buttery hatch, and an adjoining cellar—now or lately the dining room of the resident Canon. Hampton Court palace too has its "great kitchen," with a vast vaulted roof and sets of antlers on the walls.

Our ancestors fully recognized the advantages of having a large kitchen. An order, dated April 19, 1206, commands Hugh de Nevill to have the King's kitchen at Clarendon roofed with shingles, and to cause two new kitchens to be erected, one at Marlborough and the other at Ludgershall, to dress the royal dinners in; and it is particularly directed that each kitchen shall be provided with a furnace sufficiently large to roast two or three oxen.—London Times.

## Young Man's Shirt Box

The shirt box for the young man's room will doubtless come to be as necessary a fitting as the shirt waist box is for his sister's when he learns the convenience of it, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. One end of the shirt box may be divided off for collars and cuffs, making a very practical and useful article of furniture.

## IT IS BETTER TO SEND TO LEWANDOS THAN TO WISH YOU HAD



## LEWANDOS AMERICA'S GREATEST</h

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY, EVERYWHERE

## Guide to Shops of Quality

## ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston. Requisites demanded by the person in charge of accounts may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone, Richmond 1492.

## ANTIQUES

WANTED—Antique furniture, old silver, Indian drawings, children's etc. M. B. LEMON is Province court, Boston. Telephone Main 1249 L.

## ART

JOHN H. TEARLE, 305 Berkeley Blvd., Boston. MATTOWS, Works of Art, Lesson Markers, 25c. Emblem Jewelry, Illustrated catalog free. REED PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 216, Boston. Books, literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating Library.

## ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties. 292 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

## ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS

CASLER'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cordings, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

## ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theater stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer St., Boston.

## ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S SOUVENIRS, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post-Cards, Albums. MRS. J. C. WHITE, 19 Broadfield st.

## AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston. Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

## BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Broadfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue 8.

## BOOK SHOPS

BURNHAM ANTIQUE BOOK STORE, basement Old South Mill st., Largest stock in New Eng. Books for single books or libraries. Catalogues issued. W. H. BUTTERFIELD, 59 Broadfield st., Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3792.

## BOOTS

HATHAWAY'S CORK SOLE SHOES for fall and winter, 52 Merchants Row; the same spot for 50 years. Phone.

## BRASS-CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

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J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Best cameras, all types developing and printing.

## CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

SUNSHINE RIBBON & CARBON CO., 178 Devonshire, Boston. Tel. F. H. 668. SMUTLESS carbon paper for all purposes.

## CARD ENGRAVERS

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards especially engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Estab. 1869, 30 Broadfield st.

## CARPET CLEANING

STEAM, SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM, ADAMS & SWETT, CLEANERS CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1670-1671 Rox.

## CATERER

D. MADDALENA, Fancy ice creams our specialty. Weddings and parties supplied. 205 Clarendon st. Phone B. B. 974.

## CHINA AND GLASSWARE

WELLS BUTTERFIELD CO., formerly with Abram French Co., Table China and Glassware, 314 Boylston, opp. Arlington st.

## COMBS

TORTOISE SHELL GOODS and Novelties for Christmas gifts. C. WHITAKER & CO., 7 Temple pl., Room 22-23.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE editorial comments today deal with the questions of better trade relations between the United States and Canada:

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—There is what might be termed a majority desire on both sides of the line for an effective reciprocity treaty, just as there is a majority desire in this country for a general lowering of our own tariff. Our system of majority rule sometimes meets with serious obstacles such as stand-patters—but in the end it is certain, whether the reactionaries will have the wisdom to yield is doubtful. If they do yield we shall probably have reciprocity with Canada in effect by next spring, to the great benefit of business generally and to the great aid of that return to a normal commercial basis which we are now trying to achieve.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—One Canadian customer is worth more to us than several hundred Asiatics or Africans. And we are worth more to Canada as customers than all the rest of the earth put together. It does not require any sophistical political/economy to recognize the folly of two such neighbors barring the door against each other.

WASHINGTON POST—The desire to give and to obtain special advantages has prompted the assembling of a conference of high representatives of the two governments here this week. Legislation is necessary in order to remove serious obstacles, and perhaps it is being counted on that the exchange of views will give Congress a clearer idea of a basis of population.

TROY TIMES—The actual reason for Canadian opposition to reciprocity is likely to be found in the belief by the protected manufacturing interests of the Dominion that they are able to hold their own in their country and do not hanker for American competition. Long ago it was pointed out that this was fairly certain to be the chief obstacle in the way of reciprocity, and that view appears to have been the correct one.

BALTIMORE NEWS—What President McKinley promised in one of the most notable speeches of his life ten years later seems to have been fairly started toward accomplishment. Reciprocity in the case of two closely dependent neighbors is nothing more nor less than the aim of a broad and intelligent business policy.

PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN—A solution might best come on the lines of a commercial union, based on free trade as between the two countries, and a common protective tariff against other nations with the resultant revenue divided between the United States and Canada.

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TROY TIMES—The actual reason for

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

More than \$14,000 is involved in the sale of the property numbered 74 and 76 Myrtle street, in the West End of the city proper, which has just passed to the ownership of Abraham J. Rosenberg. Title is given by Sadie Diamond. There are two four-story brick dwellings and 2600 square feet of land, the latter taxed on \$9200.

One of the most important transactions in Dorchester property for several weeks is that which has just been recorded whereby William H. Newcombe, the well-known Dorchester builder, takes title to the large tract of land containing more than 45,000 square feet, cut into nine lots, on Blue Hill avenue and Normandy street, directly opposite Franklin park. This tract has a total tax value of about \$30,000 and is one of the most desirable sections of Dorchester. Mr. Newcombe will erect at once nine high-grade apartment houses for the market. Title to the property was given by Judge R. C. Harmon et al., executors of the will of Milton Kent.

Reading Edna S. Parker has sold to Isaac M. Knight and Jane Knight the seven-room house at 209 Main street, near the square, with 8849 square feet of land. The purchasers buy for a home and will occupy after extensive repairs and improvements. Arthur W. Temple was the broker.

An important seashore change is that whereby title to a lot of land on the southwesterly side of Rockaway avenue in that part of Marblehead known as Clifton has been transferred from Lucy A. Ware of Marblehead to Charles H. Traiser of Boston. It has a frontage on Rockaway avenue of 75 feet and a depth of 100 feet. Mr. Traiser will erect a private garage on the land. The sale was negotiated through the offices of George A. Dill, Tremont building.

## HUGE PROFITS IN A FEW YEARS.

A 25 per cent increase in eight years in the value of property in Harlem was revealed recently.

The property in question is that at One Hundred Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, says an exchange.

The land was purchased in 1902 for \$80,000. The owner has now received an offer of \$180,000 for it. Since the present owners only gave \$20,000 cash

## PLAN FOR UTILIZING FISHING RESOURCES AS MEXICAN SUPPLY

Prospects for the development of the fish industry in Mexico are brightly pictured in a letter from H. W. S. Edmunds of San Luis, Mexico, to the secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Edmunds says, however, that it is practically impossible to depend upon native labor in Mexico to meet a large demand.

"At the present time all over Mexico fresh fish is an expensive luxury," the writer points out, "notwithstanding that the waters of the coast, and especially of the Gulf of Mexico, abound in fish of numberless varieties, including some of the finest commercial fishes in the world, such as pompano, red snapper, mullet, Spanish mackerel, bonito, barracuda, blue fish, mutton fish, sheeps head, bream, whiting yellow tail, sea bass, sea trout, jew fish, etc."

"Owing to the mildness of the climate fishing can be carried on in these waters the whole year round and there is no close season, or season during which fishing must be discontinued."

"The fishing banks of the gulf are visited regularly by fishermen from the United States and Cuba and much fish caught in these waters finds a market in the States and Cuba, but as regards Mexico itself there is no fishing industry as yet at all adequate to supply the needs of the cities and towns of the republic."

"My purpose in writing you in the matter is to ascertain from you what owners of fishing vessels having headquarters at Boston would be willing to engage in this new fishery."

"Proper financial safeguards will of course be provided and a contract binding on both sides entered into."

"The owners of the vessels on their part will bind themselves to provide the necessary vessels, boats, crews and outfit, and to engage same regularly for the term of the contract in the fishery; making delivery of the fish taken, in good marketable condition, at the port of Tampico; and the distributing company on its part, will bind itself to take all the fish caught and delivered at said port, and to pay for same at the wholesale rates agreed upon for the several kinds."

The matter has been referred by James A. McElroy, the secretary of the chamber, to F. F. Dimick, secretary of the Boston Fish Bureau, as it is thought the latter might know of some owners having additional vessels which could be sent there.

Mr. Dimick says, however, that there is little prospect of such a movement for Boston is the center of a great railroad system, and is constantly paying good prices, and always furnishing a demand for fish."

**TEMPLE MEETINGS TO GO ON.**

Evangelistic meetings which began Jan. 1 in Tremont Temple are to be continued daily, except Saturdays, until the first Sunday in June. During the past three weeks Rev. Dr. W. E. Biedermann, the Indiana evangelist, has preached twice each day, except Saturday, but his engagement closed with last evening's service and he will go to Xenia, O., to conduct a campaign in that city.

**MRS. G. H. PLUMMER WILL BE PUT UP AS NEW STATE REGENT**

Mrs. George H. Plummer of Lynn, state vice-regent of the Daughters of the Revolution, will be unanimously nominated for state regent, it is understood, to succeed Mrs. George H. Smith of Swamps.

The nominating committee will be elected this afternoon at the state meeting at the Hotel Vendome. The annual meeting and election of state officers will be held March 17, in Chipman hall.

The program arranged for this afternoon by Mrs. Mary A. Chapman and her committee includes:

Piano duet, Mrs. J. D. Ronimus and Miss Marion C. Murphy of the Dorothy Q. chapter, D. R., Boston; tribute to Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Chapman, former state regent, D. R.; singing of "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Mrs. Lillian L. Flint, Rebecca Hayes chapter, D. R.; singing, "Star Spangled Banner" (and salute to flag), Mrs. L. L. Flint; a group of songs composed by Adeline Frances Fitz, sung by Mrs. Lillian L. Flint; duet, Mrs. J. D. Ronimus and Miss M. C. Whitton.

Those assisting in the social hour will be: Mrs. George F. Daniels, regent Dorothy Q. chapter, D. R.; Mrs. Alexander M. Ferris, Honorary regent Sarah Hull chapter, D. R.; Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins Berry, regent Lucia Knox chapter, D. R.; Mrs. Charles H. Spring of Wellesley Hills.

## SIX REASONS GIVEN AGAINST FORTIFYING THE PANAMA CANAL

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

## REAL ESTATE

## FOR INVESTMENT

WELL RENTED apartment property in Back Bay, paying 10% on guaranteed leases, to close partnership account. Address E. 567, Monitor Office.

DO YOU wish to buy, sell or rent McTigue, Oak Square, Brighton?

FOR SALE—37 acres good land for fruit or farming; near Nampa, Idaho; \$125 per acre. Address S. SUGGINS, Brown bldg., room 3, Helena, Mont.

## REAL ESTATE—NEW YORK

AUBURNDALE PARK, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Investment opportunity of \$100,000. Lots and houses from \$120 to \$475. Sold on installment plan. Special discounts for cash. Beautifully illustrated booklet and information sent free.

HENRY MITCHELL, Gen. Sales Agent, 489 Fifth ave., room 300, N. Y. City.

## FINANCIAL

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

## A Thriving Printing Business

Located at Los Angeles, California, established 1896, and now owned for \$20,000 offers a position to a live man, practical in the business end of a printing establishment, who can invest \$5000. Correspondence solicited. Address:

THE BOLTON PRINTING CO., 29 E. FOURTH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## CAPITAL WANTED

TO PROMOTE toilet article of merit. This preparation has been well marketed for some years; business well established; profits good; have recently organized a company in Mass.; good opportunity for investment. Address: A. A. MACDONALD, 120 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising, can bring returns.

A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

"—Because the United States in all its history has never been attacked and began every foreign war it ever had, and it is too important a customer for any great nation at this late day to wantonly attack.

"—Because, with the experience of nearly a century's peace with England, insured by our undefended Canadian border line, until we have asked for complete arbitration treaties with all possible future enemies and have been refused, we should be insincere in increasing our war measures.

"Because, in the words of the Hon.

David J. Foster, chairman of the committee of foreign affairs in the House of Representatives, "the initial expense of the necessary fortifications would not be less than \$25,000,000; in all probability it would not be less than \$50,000,000. The annual expense of maintaining such fortifications 2000 miles from home would probably amount to \$5,000,000."

"We are bound by solemn treaty obligations to see to it that the canal shall be and remain forever open to British ships in time of war as well as in time of peace, and while it is probably true that no other nation could claim any advantage by virtue of this treaty, it is also true that we thereby placed ourselves under moral obligations to maintain an open canal for the ships of all nations at all times, in war as well as in peace."

The reception committee at the banquet consisted of the president and the nine ex-presidents.

The Boston Philharmonic Orchestra Club furnished the music and the company was entertained by Albert H. Houghton, soloist, and John Thomas, humorist.

The following speakers were heard:

Major John F. Fitzgerald, former Congressman W. L. McNary, President-elect James D. Sheridan and R. T. Rollins, president of the Southern Shoe Salesmen Association.

The secretary read several letters from similar organizations in the West expressing good fellowship.

The gathering was considered a complete success in every way.

**NEW HAVEN TESTS OIL BURNERS FOR ITS BOSTON LINES**

Oil burning locomotives may take the place of the present steam engines on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad if the present tests of the former prove satisfactory. The New Haven railroad has fitted one of its Northampton division passenger locomotives with oil burners and is now trying it out at the machine shop in this city.

A test of it was made in the presence of a number of the members of the motive power force Friday and it was found that the machine would make steam in 10 minutes. The best time that a coal-burning engine will raise steam, it has been found hitherto, is 25 minutes.

These engines are already being largely used on the Boston & Maine system, as well as in the west.

Miss Deryeine, who is not often placed

in the picture, is the reason that her talent excels in evoking the lighter moods, was given a Puccini opportunity of the first class at the popular Saturday evening performance of "Tosca." As a companion in singing with Mr. Constantino in the first and last acts she did her best work, though she was equal to most of the demands of the Faustine palace scene with Mr. Polese. It was not difficult for her to make her Flora-Tosca of the second act comparable in effect with Mr. Polese's Baron Scarpia; a conventional stage heroine was needed to meet Mr. Polese's impersonation of the Roman magistrate, nothing more.

The conducting of Mr. Moranoni in "Tosca" had the same approval from the Saturday audience that it had from the audiences of the subscription performances. To say that Mr. Moranoni is a remarkable Puccini conductor is to make the praise too sweeping, but to say that he is an effective reader of the "Tosca" score, is only a fair statement.

The singers in "Tosca" were distributed in the roles as follows:

Don Jose ..... Giovanni Zenatello

Escamillo ..... George Bakaloff

El Dancairo ..... Leo Devaux

El Remendado ..... Ernesto Giacomo

Zuniga ..... Carl Gantvoort

Morales ..... Pierre Letell

Carmen ..... Maria Gay

Micaela ..... Fely Deryeine

Frasquita ..... Bernice Fisher

Mercedes ..... Anne Roberts

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The cast of "Carmen" was as follows:

Don Jose ..... Giovanni Zenatello

Escamillo ..... George Bakaloff

El Dancairo ..... Leo Devaux

El Remendado ..... Ernesto Giacomo

Zuniga ..... Carl Gantvoort

Morales ..... Pierre Letell

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For a free advertisement write  
your "wants" on separate piece of  
paper and attach it to blank at top  
of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

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TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

# The Christian Science Monitor Free Employment Exchange

Offers Its Services Free to All Who Seek Positions or Employees

It Prints this Class of Advertising

FREE

for One Week or Longer, and Circulates the Advertisements in Every City in America

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

AMAZEEN SKIVERS wanted at once on ladies work. Apply to RICE & HUTCHINS, Inc., South Braintree, Mass. 18

BILLING CLERK wanted; Underwood writing; experienced; \$8 week. BOSTON 18

BLACKSMITH wanted; first class. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke; 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 16

BOOKKEEPER wanted (25 to 35 years), high grade; must have good experience and A1 references; \$18-\$20 week. BOSTON 18

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER wanted, experienced and well recommended; good, \$15 week. BOSTON Y. M. C. A. 2 Ashburton pl. 16

BOOKKEEPER wanted for New York city; \$30. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 15

BOYS wanted in our shipping and stock departments; must be grammar school graduates and good penmen. Apply to MR. McNEIL, 47 Temple pl., Boston. 15

BOTTER for river heating and passing. FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO., Quincy, Mass. 18

BOWLED (Protestant), intelligent, trustworthy, for office and light mtg. busi. F. E. HILL, 8 Winter st., Boston. 21

BROOK Wanted, boy of 15 who has at home, or near home, time so he can find a position with us to learn the business; best of references required; the application must be made by the parents. S. H. CRANE, 100 Franklin st., Worcester. 17

CARPENTERS wanted; first class; inside finish. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke; 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 16

CASTOR wanted; salary; also sales, collection and commission. Apply to person at SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., 1065 Hanover st., Quincy, Mass. Call 8 to 9 A. M. to Wednesday all day. 16

DRAFTSMAN wanted, mechanical; good experience; \$25 week. BOSTON Y. M. C. A. 2 Ashburton pl. 16

DRAFTSMAN—Wanted, mechanical draftsman exp. in heating, ventilating, mechanical-electrical work. R. E. STURTEVANT CO., Readville, Mass. 21

ENDO WOOLEN EMP. FANCY WORKED AWAYERS wanted. Apply to BURLINGTON MILLS, Winooski, Vt. 19

FANCY WOOLEN DRESSER TENDERS wanted; night work; \$11.50 per week. BURLINGTON MILLS, Winooski, Vt. 18

FOREMAN MACHINIST wanted on sewing machine. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke; 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 16

FOREMAN of stitching room wanted; company factory. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke; 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 16

GOLD LEAF WORKER wanted, experienced gold leaf stamper and glider on leather, cloth, paper, etc.; steady employment and good references for right man. A. L. RICHARDSON, RIFLE CO., MFG. CO., 144 Pine st., Providence. 14

GOOD FOXING STITCHER wanted on women's and misses' hoods. HODSON MFG. CO., Fairmountville, Me. 18

JEWELER wanted; all-round; permanent; H. E. RICHARDSON & CO., 287 Washington st., Boston. 15

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted steady position. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 188 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 17

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted, make ready. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 15

JOB PRESS FEEDER wanted, make ready. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 15

JOE PRINTER wanted at case and type; experience, wages. CHRONICLE, New Haven, Conn. 17

JOE PRINTER wanted, make ready. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 15

JOB PRESS FEEDER wanted, make ready. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 15

JOE PRINTER wanted at case and type; experience, wages. CHRONICLE, New Haven, Conn. 17

LASTERS wanted, operators on hand method lasting machines. E. E. TAYLOR CO., New Bedford, Mass. 15

LINEMEN wanted; first class. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke; 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 16

MAN wanted; thoroughly experienced in shipping room. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke; 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 16

MAN wanted to rebuild antique automobile wheels; only experienced men need apply. Apply to A. P. WELBURN, 1089 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. 18

MAN AND WIFE as experienced cook and general housework can go home nights. DR. ROSENTHAL, 110 Mass. ave., Boston. 18

MAN wanted, willing energetic man to distribute circulars in Boston and suburbs with opportunity for advancement. J. V. McARTHUR, 1125 Old South bldg., Boston. 21

OFFICE CLERK wanted, machine shop experience. BREVARD & BRENNAN CO., Randolph, Mass. 21

OPERATORS wanted on hand method lasting machines. E. E. TAYLOR CO., New Bedford, Mass. 15

PAPER TRIMMER, experienced, wanted for printing office; one with knowledge of folding machine preferred. JOHN C. OTTO, Springfield, Mass. 17

POLYTHENE PLASTIC SOLICITOR wanted; must have calculators, broadsides, etc.; recent references required. APPL. POLYTHENE, 101 BEEF SEED STORE, 51 Market st., Boston. 18

PUNCH AND DIEMAKERS wanted; first class. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke; 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 16

PUMPER wanted; first-class man. Application from Mr. HENRY H. SUGAR CO., Boston, at 8 a. m. 16

POULTRYMAN wanted for private estate; must have hand incubators, broadsides, etc.; recent references required. APPL. POLYTHENE, 101 BEEF SEED STORE, 51 Market st., Boston. 18

PUNCH AND DIEMAKERS wanted; first class. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke; 318 Main st., Springfield, Mass. 16

REEDER wanted; first-class man. Application from Mr. HENRY H. SUGAR CO., Boston, at 8 a. m. 16

RIBBON CUTTERS wanted on ladies' Oxford. L. B. EVANS SON'S CO., Wakefield, Mass. 16

SALESMAN wanted; experienced, competent; good wages. WM. B. LIVIER BROWN, 54 Prospect st., Reading, Mass. Tel. Reading 16-2. 19

SALESMAN wanted; first class; reliable. C. H. MOORE, 44 Federal st., Reading, Mass. 17

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

*For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.*

## BOSTON AND N.E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MAIDSMAKER desires employment; also experience as trained attendant, and would take such position in private family; will assist in light housework duties. MRS. MARGARET SHORT, 31 W. Canton st., Boston.

FARM WORK (man and wife), teamster, drivers, M. H. COOPER, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, service free to 18, 8 Kinsland st., Boston.

FILING CLERK—SALES LADY, bakery or office, age 23; \$6-\$7 week; references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, service free to 18, 8 Kinsland st., Boston.

FOREWOMAN, stitcher, finishes, draper, etc., 8 hrs. week; references. Mention 2880. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (see above), 8 Kinsland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by young girl; Brooklyn preferred; wages \$5.50. MARY MELIS, 5 Hillside pl., Malden, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Capable woman desires work by day or hour or permanent. MRS. HOWARD, 29 Wellington st., Suite 15, Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman desires employment; day's work or laundry; good references; MRS. NORMAN ST. BOSTON.

GENERAL WORK—Reliable young woman desires employment part time. ANNIE E. WILLIAMS, 387 Northampton st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Woman cooking, mending or ironing, will please write or call and day this week. MRS. M. M. WILKIE, 5 New man pl., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Experienced woman; good references; desires employment. MRS. ELIZABETH REEDMONT, 59 Reed st., East Lenox, Boston.

GENERAL WORKER, competent, desires employment with regular people; day or hour. Tel. Brookline 901-61. MISS ALICE SECO, 21 Harvard st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by a young girl who has had some experience; willing and quick to learn. MISS McGREGOR, 126 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by a young girl; 8 hrs. a week; references. MRS. McREHAN, 215 Mass. ave., cor. Boylston st., Tel. B. 253-1.

GENERAL WORK—Wanted by capable and reliable woman, work by the day or hour; can do any kind of housework, cleaning, laundry work or cooking; references. BRIDGET SILVA, the Mt. Vernon st., Boston.

GERMAN GOVERNESS, experienced, able to teach English and French, desires position. FRAULEIN FRIEDMAN, Crest Hill, Proprietor, Miss 19.

HOME HELPER—Would assist in light domestic work for room rent, and small compensation. MISS THORN, 22 Leyden st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant) desires position in adult family where she can have young son with her. MRS. ANNIE P. TAYLOR, 192 Beacon st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in hotel or AI apartment house; excellent manager; accustomed to much responsibility. Mrs. BOYNTON, Oxford 1936.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in private family; experienced and caretaker; reliable. STEPHENSON, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young English woman wants working housekeeper's position for 2 or 2 people; full charge. E. A. TOMPSON, 12 Rutland sq., Boston 21.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman desires position in small family without children; or in small boarding house; capable; full charge. MARY CHAS. Winter Hill, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Desires position in small family; or will do general housework in family where such service will be appreciated. MISS MAY MARSH, 26 Cambridge st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable American woman wants position as cook or housekeeper in club, institution, or where there is a large family; no washing. MARY COUGHLIN, 44 Carlton st., Boston.

INSTRUCTOR—Reader of experience desires position to teach expression, literature and physical culture. ANNA M. EIGENHOFF, 307 Gainsboro st., Boston.

LADY'S COMPANION—Desires employer, will instruct children in music and kindergarten; or will read to elderly and their home; references. MRS. O. D. FREEMAN, 25 Glenwood st., Dorchester, 16.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes washing or general work by the day. MRS. MARIE BRAXTON, 1 Dickinson pl., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS at careful laundress, would like work to do at home. MARY F. ROBINSON, Livermore pl., Cambridgeport, 16.

LAUNDRESS (American) desires employment; first-class work. MRS. J. PRITCHETT, 15 Wendell st., of Preble st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes washing or general work by the day. MRS. T. ALLSTON, 1 Dickinson st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS desires employment; experience and references; or will clean clothes, general cleaning. HARVARD 448, Boston.

LAUNDRESS experienced in fine work at home; desires work. MRS. MARY HUTSON, 49 Newgate st., Boston 21.

LIBRARIAN—High school girl wants position in public library; work a few hours a week; with promise of advancement. G. L. RICKER, 2 Marshall street, Watertown, Mass.

MAID Colored girl would like general housework place. PAULINE MORRIS, 18 Newell st., Boston.

MAID desires employment by the week, in apartment; go home nights; references. SUSIE R. BLUNT, 10 Lenox st., suite 2, Boston.

MAID (colored) wants position as housekeeper; chambermaid, or maid. HARVARD 804-L, 18 Beau, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 18.

MAID—Colored woman would like to care for lodger; house to chambermaid; work by the day or hour; experienced; End preferred. THERESA A. ABOTT, 300 Hampshire st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Colored girl would like general housework place. PAULINE MORRIS, 18 Newell st., Boston.

MAID desires employment by the week, in apartment; go home nights; references. BETH PROCTOR, 418 Columbus ave., Boston.

MAID (colored) wants position as housekeeper; chambermaid, or maid. HARVARD 804-L, 18 Beau, 1388 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass. 18.

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# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## STOCKS SELL OFF AND THEN RECOVER IN QUICK ORDER

Leading Securities Early Retreat From High Level Established Last Week, but Rally Easly.

### LONDON CHECKERED

Following last week's advance in prices, the New York market displayed a tendency early today to react. It was figured that the strength shown by securities last week was largely artificial. Support given stocks by the banking interests, it was pointed out, was augmented by shorts covering and the rise temporarily should be halted. At any rate there was considerable selling at the opening and during the early sales recessions were generally confined to the fractions, but the tendency was downward. New York Central was particularly weak. Before the end of the first half hour a firmer tone prevailed and early losses were wiped out.

Fractional losses were made by local securities at the opening today, but they were confined to the copper shares.

After a brief rally the New York market again sagged off and once more rallied before midday, but the changes were small and business was light. Steel opened unchanged at 75%, sold off under 76 and improved fractionally. Union Pacific opened off 5% at 75%, declined under 75 and then rallied. Reading opened off 1% at 155%, reacted slightly and then sold above 156. New York Central opened unchanged at 110% and lost nearly a point during the early sales.

Rock Island issues were in moderate demand. The common opened up 1% at 31% and improved a good fraction and the preferred after opening off 1% at 61% sold fractionally above 62. American Smelting opened off 1% at 76 and declined nearly a point. American Can preferred opened up 1% at 78% and improved a small fraction. Norfolk & Western opened unchanged at 102%, declined to 102% and advanced over a point. International Harvester gained over a point to 114.

United Fruit opened unchanged on the local market at 187, dropped a point and then rallied. North Butte opened unchanged at 28 and sagged off fractionally. Copper Range opened at 68% and eased off. The market generally was dull.

Both markets continued steady and dull during the afternoon. In New York at the beginning of the last hour Brooklyn Rapid Transit was selling above 77 and Norfolk & Western above 104. Calumet & Hecla on the local exchange was off 5 points at 510.

**LONDON—**The securities markets are somewhat checkered showing the effect of profit taking sales. Gilt-edged investments, however, display a hard tone. Irregularity characterizes home rails and foreign issues.

Sentiment regarding American shares is cheerful, helped by the strong New York bond statement. The movement in the group is not particularly broad. Mines have a good appearance but while oil securities are active the movement of prices is somewhat erratic. Rio Tintos are 5% lower at 89%.

### CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS

Money between the banks quoted at 4 per cent. New York funds sold at 10c discount.

Exchanges and balances for today compared with the totals for the corresponding period in 1910 as follows:

1910.

Exchanges ..... \$29,437,947 \$24,963,425

Balances ..... 3,906,604 2,650,101

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house of \$85,862.

### THIRTEEN PER CENT EARNED.

**CHICAGO—**A preliminary report of operations of the Illinois Brick Company for 1910 submitted by President Schenck to the directors shows net profits of \$505,000, equal to 13 per cent on the capital stock. After paying \$345,000 in dividends the company carried \$250,000 to surplus account.

### Weather Predictions

**UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY:** Fair, continued cold tonight and Tuesday; brisk northward winds, warm.

**WASHINGTON—**The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair, continued cold tonight and Tuesday.

**TEMPERATURE TODAY.**

8 a.m. .... 61° 12 noon ..... 12° 2

2 p.m. .... 16° 2

Average temperature yesterday, 33 1/2-24.

**OTHER CITIES.**

Montreal ..... 12° St. Louis ..... 22

New York ..... 42° St. Paul ..... 22

Washington ..... 52° Bismarck ..... 8

Jacksonville ..... 72° Denver ..... 51

New Orleans ..... 72° Kansas City ..... 34

San Francisco ..... 62° Portland, Ore. ..... 32

**ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.**

Sun rises ..... 7:30 Moon rises ..... 7:55 p.m.

Sun sets ..... 4:38 High water ..... 2:45

Length of day, 9:28 1:00 a.m. 1:14 p.m.

### NEW YORK STOCKS

**NEW YORK—**The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m. today:

Open. High. Low. Sale. Last.

Allis-Chalmers ..... 8 8 8 8

Anheuser ..... 64 64 63 64 61 1/2

Am Ag Chemical ..... 46 46 46 46 46 1/2

Am B & F Co ..... 91 91 91 91

Am Beet Sugar ..... 40 40 40 40 40 1/2

Am Can ..... 9 9 9 9 9 1/2

Am Can ..... 78 78 78 78 78 1/2

Am Can Foundry ..... 52 52 52 52 52 1/2

Am Cotton Oil ..... 58 58 58 58 58 1/2

Am H & L ..... 4 4 4 4

Am H & L pf ..... 21 21 21 21 21 1/2

Am Ice ..... 17 17 17 17 17 1/2

Am Locomotive ..... 40 40 40 40

Am Loco pf ..... 110 110 110 110

Am Smelting ..... 76 76 75 75 75 1/2

Am Smelting pf ..... 104 104 104 104 104 1/2

Am Steel Fy ..... 45 45 46 46

Am Tel & Tel ..... 142 142 142 142 1/2

Atchison ..... 103 103 103 103 103

Atchison pf ..... 102 102 102 102

Am Coast Line ..... 118 118 118 118 118 1/2

Balt & Ohio ..... 17 17 17 17 17 1/2

Brooklyn Transit ..... 76 76 76 76 76 1/2

Brooklyn Union ..... 140 140 140 140

Canadian Pacific ..... 207 208 207 208 208 1/2

Central Leather ..... 29 29 28 28 28 1/2

Che & St. Louis ..... 23 23 23 23 23 1/2

Cit. & St. Louis ..... 32 32 31 31 31 1/2

Cit. Fuel ..... 32 32 31 31 31 1/2

Consolidated Gas ..... 141 141 140 140 140 1/2

Cors Products ..... 14 14 14 14 14 1/2

Den & R Grande ..... 30 30 30 30 30 1/2

D & S & A pf ..... 23 23 23 23 23 1/2

Erie ..... 28 28 28 28

Erie 1st pf ..... 46 46 46 46 46 1/2

Erie 2d pf ..... 35 35 35 35 35 1/2

Goldfield Con ..... 6 6 6 6 6 1/2

Goldfield Con ..... 125 125 124 124 124 1/2

No Northern Or ..... 58 58 58 58 58 1/2

Harvester ..... 113 114 113 113 113 1/2

Harvester ..... 123 123 123 123 123 1/2

Illinois Central ..... 135 135 135 135

Inter-Met ..... 19 19 19 19 19 1/2

Inter-Met pf ..... 54 54 54 54 54 1/2

Inter-Met pf ..... 15 15 15 15 15 1/2

Int. Marine pf ..... 15 15 15 15 15 1/2

Int. Paper pf ..... 55 55 55 55 55 1/2

Int. Paper pf ..... 56 56 56 56 56 1/2

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# LATEST MARKET REPORTS

# PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

# SHIPPING

## POPE COMPANY IS ENJOYING PROSPERITY

**Plants in Full Operation  
Since August and Current  
Year Will Witness a Big  
Increase in the Output.**

Unlike many companies engaged in its line of business, the Pope Manufacturing Company is enjoying remarkable prosperity. Its plants have been continuously in full operation since the fiscal year began Aug. 1 and some departments have at times been obliged to run on night shifts. The entire automobile production for the fiscal year to end July 31 has been engaged in filling these orders. It is probable that the current year will see an output of about 1200 automobiles, comparing with 1020 during the late fiscal year. Prices have been advanced \$250 per car and the company is now making but two styles of car, one selling for \$3000 and the other for \$3500.

## IRON SITUATION AT BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM—Production of iron 143,000 tons of iron in Alabama in December against 166,000 in November and 161,000 in October, shows extent of curtailment. Present output is just about equal to current demand.

Production in 1910 was 1,906,849 tons, an increase over 1909 of 143,000, when output was the banner one up to that time, 1,763,000 tons.

The steel end in the South seems to be taking good care of itself. There is a considerable number of orders for rails, among which are said to be some from South America.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### Transatlantic Sailings.

#### EASTBOUND.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen  
Porosum, for Rotterdam..... Jan. 17  
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for New  
York, via Liverpool..... Jan. 17  
Gothland, for Antwerp via Dover  
Alley, for Mediterranean ports,  
Saint Anna, for Mediterranean  
ports, for Liverpool..... Jan. 18  
La Provence, for Havre  
Prinzipal, for Rotterdam..... Jan. 19  
Hannover, for London..... Jan. 20  
D'Aosta, for Mediterranean  
ports, for Liverpool..... Jan. 21  
Koenig Luis, for Mediterranean  
ports, for Rotterdam..... Jan. 21  
Gothland, for Southampton..... Jan. 21  
Satyra, for Hamburg..... Jan. 21  
Rimini, for Glasgow..... Jan. 21  
Celtic, for Mediterranean ports,  
Samson, for Antwerp, via Dover  
La Provence, for Havre..... Jan. 22  
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports,  
Regina d'Italia, for Medit. ports,  
Leviathan, for Mediterranean ports,  
Dionysia, for London..... Jan. 23  
Festland, for Hamburg..... Jan. 23  
Martha Washington, for Med. pit.  
Imperial, for Mediterranean  
ports, for Liverpool..... Jan. 24  
Jewell, for Mediterranean ports,  
New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam..... Jan. 24  
Prinz Fried. Wilhelm, for Bremen  
Sailings from Boston..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Hamburg..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Rotterdam..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Antwerp..... Jan. 24  
Kronland, for New York..... Jan. 24  
Manitou, for Boston, via Liverpool..... Jan. 24  
Finland, for New York..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Rotterdam..... Jan. 24  
Rydman, for New York..... Jan. 24  
Zyldyk, for Boston..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Flume..... Jan. 24  
Pannoona, for New York..... Jan. 24  
Carmania, for New York..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Flume..... Jan. 24  
Duke Di Giacomo, for New York..... Jan. 24  
Cincinnati, for New York..... Jan. 24  
Berlin, for New York..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Trieste..... Jan. 24  
Pannoona, for New York..... Jan. 24  
Atlanta, for New York..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Copenhagen..... Jan. 24  
C. P. Thietgen, for New York..... Jan. 24  
Helsing Olav, for New York..... Jan. 24

#### Transpacific Sailings.

Sailings from San Francisco..... Jan. 24  
Empress of Japan, for Hongkong..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Tacoma..... Jan. 24  
Empress Maru, for Hongkong..... Jan. 24  
Kronprinz, for Manila, via Hong  
kong..... Jan. 24  
Honolulu, for Honolulu..... Jan. 24  
Honolulu, for Honolulu..... Jan. 24  
Koreana, for Sydney..... Jan. 24  
Koreana, for Hongkong..... Jan. 24

#### Sailings from Seattle.

Sailings from Seattle..... Jan. 24  
Awa Maru, for Hongkong..... Jan. 24  
Empress of Japan, for Hongkong..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Tacoma..... Jan. 24  
Empress Maru, for Hongkong..... Jan. 24  
Kronprinz, for Manila, via Hong  
kong..... Jan. 24  
Proteus, for Manila, via Hong  
kong..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Vancouver..... Jan. 24

#### EASTBOUND.

Sailings from Yokohama..... Jan. 24  
Imba Maru, for Seattle..... Jan. 24  
Siberia, for San Francisco..... Jan. 24  
Empress of China, for Vancouver..... Jan. 24  
Mexico Maru, for Tacoma..... Jan. 24  
China, for San Francisco..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Hongkong..... Jan. 24  
Manchuria, for San Francisco..... Jan. 24  
Chicago Maru, for Tacoma..... Jan. 24  
Montague, for Vancouver..... Jan. 24  
Oana, for Tacoma..... Jan. 24  
Chiyo Maru, for San Francisco..... Jan. 24  
Minnesota, for Seattle..... Jan. 24  
Tama Maru, for Seattle..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Honolulu..... Jan. 24  
Enterprise, for San Francisco..... Jan. 24  
Lurline, for San Francisco..... Jan. 24  
Lurline, for San Francisco..... Jan. 24  
Sierra, for San Francisco..... Jan. 24  
Sheria, for San Francisco..... Jan. 24  
Honolulu, for San Francisco..... Jan. 24  
Sailings from Sydney..... Jan. 24  
Zealandia, for Vancouver..... Jan. 24

#### WESTBOUND.

Sailings from Liverpool..... Jan. 24

Scandinavia, for Philadelphia..... Jan. 24

Arabic, for New York..... Jan. 24

Scandinavia, for New York..... Jan. 24

Hannover, for New York..... Jan. 24

Alma, for New York..... Jan. 24

Sailings from Glasgow..... Jan. 24

Albion, for New York, via Halifax..... Jan. 24

Furnessia, for New York..... Jan. 24

Sailings from Hamburg..... Jan. 24

Pennsylvania, for New York..... Jan. 24

United States mail.

FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK JAN. 21.

Mails for—  
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies,  
via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, Kron. Wilhelm, Monday 16, 9 p.m., 10 p.m.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies,  
via Fishguard and Liverpool.....

Azores, for Rio de Janeiro, Delgado.....

Jamaica, via Philadelphia.....

Europe, Egypt, West Asia and East Indies,  
especially addressed for Great Britain,  
Ireland and Africa, except Egypt, via  
Havre.....

Costa Rica, via Port Limon.....

Europe, Africa, West Asia, East Indies and  
South Brazil, via Peninsular, Parahyba,  
Natal and Santos, via Plymouth  
and Cherbourg.....

\*Germany, letter mail, two cents per ounce,  
via Hamburg.....

New Zealand, for Philadelphia, via  
London, via Plymouth and Manila.....

Hanover, for New York, via Halifax.....

Furnessia, for New York, via  
Hamburg.....

Pennsylvania, for New York.....

Mail to—  
Conveyed by—  
Boston P. O. Mails close at

Conveyed by—  
Boston P. O

# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## MANY CENTENARIES WILL BE OBSERVED IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING YEAR

Tercentenary of Publication of the Authorized Version of the Bible Is to Be Celebrated on Different Dates Throughout the United Kingdom.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—The coming year will be rich in anniversaries both of people and events, and foremost among these in world-wide interest stands the tercentenary of the authorized version of the Bible. The actual day of the publication of the volume has never been discovered, so that it has been possible to arrange the celebration on different dates in the various countries of the empire. In the United Kingdom the event will be celebrated in March, while in Canada it will be observed in February. Australia will either hold its commemoration at the same time as in England, or it will be kept at the end of the year. Care has been taken that none of these dates should clash with the coronation, which, as already been mentioned, is to take place in June.

The tercentenary of the institution of the order of baronetcy is another notable event of the present year. This order was created by King James I, the first batch of baronets being chosen from some of the most honorable and illustrious names in the kingdom, with Francis Bacon at the head of the list. We are therefore reluctantly compelled to abandon the interesting legend of how King James, feeling it his duty to bestow an appropriate reward on a certain highly meritorious though profoundly middle-class person, instituted a new order in consequence. "Because," said the canny monarch, "I can make him a baronet, though nothing will make him a gentleman." In 1619 King James extended the new order to Ireland, and in 1625 the first Scottish baronet was created by King Charles I. Two instances only of ladies having received that honor are recorded. Dame Mary Bolles was created a baronetess of Scotland by

Charles I. in 1635, and the mother of Gen. Cornelius Spellman is said to have been created a baronetess of England by James II. The royal founder at first proposed to limit the order to 200, leaving the vacancies unfilled if any line should become extinct, but this plan was not adhered to, and now there is no limit to the baronets created, the number on the roll at the end of 1910 being 1236.

Charterhouse will have a double celebration in 1911, for the centenary of the birth of Thackeray, who was an old Carthusian and has immortalized his school in "The Newcomes," will be celebrated there on July 11 by an exhibition of relics of the famous novelist, while December will see the commemoration of the tercentenary of Founder's day, which was instituted 300 years ago in honor of Thomas Sutton, who founded at Charterhouse his "hospital" for 80 men and 40 boys.

Other interesting events of the coming year are the centenary of the birth of Liszt on Oct. 22, the centenary of the establishment of the present mint, and the jubilee of the tramways. The first of these railways was introduced into London by an enterprising American projector, George Francis Train; it extended from the Marble Arch, along the Bayswater-road, to Notting-Hill-Gate, and was opened for traffic on March 23, 1861, when a host of the most famous men of the day, including Thackeray, Dickens, George Cruikshank and Douglas Jerrold took the initial journey. A year later, the tramways were removed by the vestries, who suddenly discovered that they were a "nuisance," if not dangerous to the public welfare," and it was not until 1869 that an act of Parliament was obtained authorizing the construction of tramways in London.

The crown prince also inspected the regiment, subsequently expressing the pleasure it had given him to visit Muttra and his admiration of the fine turn-out of the corps. In reply, Colonel Makins thanked his imperial highness for the honor he had conferred upon him and begged him to convey his majesty's greetings to both officers and men of the corps.

## CABLE TO NORWAY OPENED TO PUBLIC; RATES ARE REDUCED

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—As a result of the negotiations between the postmaster general and the Norwegian government, the Anglo-Norwegian telegraph service has been transferred to the British and Norwegian governments, and a new cable, which is to be their joint property, has been laid between Newbiggin, in Northumberland, and Arendal, on the south coast of Norway. This cable was opened for public use on the first of January, and one of the first telegrams received in England was a message from the Morgenbladet to the Times which ran as follows:

"On the occasion of the opening of the first Norwegian-British cable, the Morgenbladet begs to send its congratulations by way of the new bond between the two countries."

The rate of telegrams has been reduced from 3d. to 2½d. per word.

## CROWN PRINCE VISITS MUTTRA

MUTTRA, India.—The German crown prince arrived from Agra recently and was accorded a hearty welcome by the officers of the First (Royal) Dragoons, of which the Emperor William is colonel in chief. During the course of his visit his imperial highness dined at the mess of the regiment, subsequently announcing that he had been charged by the German Emperor to convey his majesty's greetings to both officers and men.

The crown prince also inspected the regiment, subsequently expressing the pleasure it had given him to visit Muttra and his admiration of the fine turn-out of the corps. In reply, Colonel Makins thanked his imperial highness for the honor he had conferred upon him and begged him to convey to the German Emperor an expression of the devotion of the corps.

## TOLL ON FOOTBRIDGE MAY BE ABOLISHED



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)

RICHMOND FOOTBRIDGE.  
Where toll may be abolished and people allowed free access to park.

## Movement Is Growing to Allow Free Access Across Structure at Richmond Lock for Children's Benefit

## ARE NOW EXCLUDED

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—There is a movement, on foot to abolish the tolls on the footbridge which crosses the Thames at Richmond lock. This bridge is the means of access for residents on the Middlesex

shore to Richmond Old Deer park, the only large open space in the neighborhood; and the existence of the toll practically means the exclusion of the children of poor people from the park.

The bridge in question forms part of Richmond weir, constructed in 1882, and really consists of two parallel bridges a little distance apart. There are three spans of 66 feet and two of 50 feet. The "Stoney" shutes which close the openings between the piers are at high tide, hauled up, and occupy a horizontal position between the two portions of the bridge, affording a clear passage for the river traffic. There is a lock, just visible in the picture, on the Surrey side, for passing traffic at low tide.

## STEAMSHIP CEDRIC INSTALLS POWERFUL WIRELESS SYSTEM

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—But a short time ago a voyage across the Atlantic was undertaken with the knowledge that for a whole week the vessel would be out of touch with land and that the passengers would be forced to put up with a period of mere idleness inactivity as far as the current news of the world was concerned. This is, however, no longer the case, and the White Star liner Cedric can now be added to these vessels fitted with a Marconi wireless telegraphic apparatus sufficiently powerful to keep her in touch with both shores of the Atlantic at the same time, afeat successfully accomplished recently, under what were undoubtedly specially favorable atmospheric conditions. The Cedric is, it appears, fitted with the same kind of installation that is supplied to the big liners of which there are a hundred plying across the ocean. It is generally known that the most favorable time for the wireless telegraph operator to despatch messages is during the

night, when the sun's rays no longer affect the atmosphere.

Events such as these will become more common, as new and longer ships are launched, for the longer the drift of aerial, or the length of the wires between the masts, the further the distance over which the vessel will be able to despatch messages. The Olympic and Titanic, the two giant White Star liners now in course of construction, will have a "drift of aerial" some 200 feet longer than the Mauretania and the Lusitania, so that it is not unreasonable to suppose that they will be able to receive and transmit messages at a far greater distance than most if not all vessels afloat.

With regard to the Marconi message that has been received from the greatest distance, this was despatched from Great Britain and received at Buenos Aires while Mr. Marconi was staying there, of which there are a hundred plying across the ocean. It is generally known that the most favorable time for the wireless telegraph operator to despatch long distance messages is during the

time.

## PRESIDENT HAS BUSY DAY IN PARIS

(Special to The Monitor.)  
PARIS.—The usual New Year official receptions have passed off in a very satisfactory manner at the Elysee. The day for President Fallières was a busy one. He commenced at 9 o'clock by receiving the usual congratulations from his staff, this being followed by the visits of the members of the cabinet, the under secretary of state, the senators and deputies and other high officials, including many prominent army and naval officers. Later the President drove to the Luxembourg and the Palais Bourbon to return the visits of the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, after which he returned to the Elysee, where he entertained a large number of prominent persons at lunch.

The important event of the day, however, was the reception given to the diplomatic corps in the great Salle des Fêtes at 2 o'clock, when the various diplomatic representatives were presented to the President by Sir Francis Bertie, the British ambassador, who is now the doyen of the diplomatic body in Paris. After the usual New Year greetings the ambassador referred to the overflowing

of the Seine during the year which had just ended, and said that the Parisians, by their conduct at that time, furnished an example of courage and sangfroid to the whole world. He said that the year 1910 would be remarkable for the astonishing progress achieved in aerial navigation and that in this field France had taken the first place, both by the discoveries of her investigators and by the prowess of her airmen. Sir Francis Bertie, continuing, said that the diplomatic world was devoting its best efforts to procuring the settlement of all international differences by means of arbitration; that it was gratifying to him to find that the efforts made in this direction continued to be crowned with success, thereby allowing all nations to live in that atmosphere of peace and harmony which alone would enable them to give their attention to the solution of those vast social problems which more and more claimed the attention of the governments of all countries.

President Fallières in reply, referring to the sympathy of foreign nations toward France during the flood crisis, said that it demonstrated the value these

## EXPERTS SAY OTTAWA STREET CAR SYSTEM IS BEST INSPECTED

(Special to The Monitor.)

OTTAWA, Ont.—A recent actively expressed objection to the street car system in Toronto resulted in a deputation being sent over to Cleveland, Rochester and Buffalo, United States, and to Montreal and Ottawa, Canada. The deputation consisted of the vice-chairman and the chief engineer of the Toronto municipal board, the master mechanic of the street railway company and three experts engaged by the city of Toronto. They reached Ottawa last, and gave the verdict that without question Ottawa's system was the best operated of any they had inspected. The inspection was thorough, the visitors spending about 11 consecutive hours in a study of every department.

The Ottawa Electric Car Company was the first to operate in a locality so far north. Hitherto the snowfall had been considered an unequalled difficulty in the way of electric car service. The Ottawa car company overcame this difficulty and during the last 20 years since its pioneer victory, its methods have been followed by all other snow-visited cities in the country.

The cars themselves are built at Ottawa and other cities have also been provided from here.

The Toronto deputation watched the handling of the "6 o'clock rush" and found it more expeditious than at other places. The pay-as-you-enter cars had been one of the chief causes of complaint in Toronto, but it was found that in Ottawa their operation seemed as satisfactory and "workable," as the other type appeared to be. Twenty years ago the number of passengers carried was 1,500,000 for the year. Last year 15,000,000 were carried over its 45 miles of track.

The electric power is generated at one of the great water powers of the city, which was bought shortly after the inception of the enterprise—so that they are not dependent on any other company for power.

The fare is nominally 5 cents for adults for any distance in one direction, transfers being issued at all points of divergence where a "return" in a similar direction is not possible, but cheaper fares are provided by purchase of a "book"—25 regular tickets costing \$1. Also limited tickets can be secured seven for 25 cents, to be used early in the morning and from 5 until 6:30 p.m. Sunday tickets are eight for 25 cents and school children are provided for at a rate of 2½ cents.

The initiators and nearly every officer, and most of the rank and file of the employees are citizens of Ottawa and the company has succeeded in maintaining excellent relations with the city council and the people generally.

It is understood that the note to be presented shortly after the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian convention dealing with German interests in Central Asia. The Anglo-Russian agreement dates from 1907 so that three years have elapsed since the note was presented by Germany, since which date a considerable improvement has taken place in the relations between the cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg.

It is understood that the note to be presented by the Russian government will refer to the present grouping of the powers which will be maintained, and to a guarantee that no new combination shall be formed which might affect German or Russian interests, respectively, in Persia or Turkey.

## The Monitor

ON

SATURDAY

Is Now Running  
Two Pages for  
The Boys and Girls

In Which Appear

The Busyville Bees  
comical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

Wonder Book of  
Nature

Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges; Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

Junior Philatelist

A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating thereto, the entertainment part of which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful photographer who sends in the most original and artistic picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, etc., etc., etc. (not available). Address "Children's Page," Christian Science Monitor, Falstaff and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and  
Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

PICTURE W. B. Clarke &  
PUZZLES 26 & 28 Tremont St.

## INDIAN CONFEREES SEEK TO PREVENT FUTURE CONFLICTS

(Special to The Monitor.)

ALLAHABAD, India.—It is significant of the growing amity of nations that a conference should have been decided upon with a view to concerting measures for preventing religious conflicts between Hindus and Mohammedans and for settling various outstanding differences between them. It is noteworthy also that this conference should have been held at Allahabad close on the heels of the Indian National Congress, at which the necessity for cooperation between these two main classes of Indians was insisted on by the president, Sir William Wedderburn. In fact, as he has pointed out, the tension between these two great divisions of the people acts as a heavy drag on the wheel of Indian progress.

The present conference, which was organized largely owing to the efforts of the Aga Khan, the head of the Ismaili Mohammedans, and Amir Ali, was well attended, a large number of influential men from both communities being present. Statements were made by the Aga Khan, on behalf of the Mohammedans, and by Justice Charan Mitra, on behalf of the Hindus, after which a free exchange of views took place. Finally a committee composed of representatives of both communities was formed with a view to discussing the existing differences.

## FEW APPOINTMENTS TO PEERAGE CAUSES LOSS TO EXCHEQUER

(Special to The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—The fact that no peers were included among the new year's honors has made some considerable difference in the amount of money that comes to the exchequer on such occasions. The new year's honors, the first given by King George, consist of nine baronets, five privy counselors, 25 knighthoods, 18 colonels in the army, 14 South African honor, 16 Indian honors.

The granting of titles nowadays is not for the purpose of obtaining additional revenue, as was the case when James I invented the Order of Baronets 300 years ago in England for the purpose of obtaining more money, an example which was eventually followed by Charles I, who included Scotland in 1625, Ireland having been included in 1619.

In those days every Scottish baronet appointed was forced to pay no less than £3000, although the giving of the baronetcy included a grant of land in Nova Scotia. Today the cost of accepting the dignity of a baronet is £100, which is payable to the board of inland revenue. The granting of letters patent for a privy counselorship and a knighthood costs £30, recipients of all other honors having to pay the same amount. The total amount therefore paid for the present year's honors is £3240.

In addition to paying for the granting of letters patent, some of the newly created baronets, knights, etc., will very probably require a new coat of arms, for which further payment of sum £10 is necessary, and over and above all this a sum amounting to perhaps £130 will have to be paid to the college of heralds, whose business it is "to regulate the bearing of coat armor," in addition to the ordinary functions of the heralds.

When a duke is created he has to pay £350, a marquis £300, an earl £250, a viscount £200 and a baronet £150.

NEW SHIPS FORM NUCLEUS OF NAVY

(Special to The Monitor.)  
PERTH, Western Australia.—The arrival of the destroyers Parramatta and Yarra from Great Britain, where they were built for the federal government, marks the actual beginning of the Australian navy. The ships came out entirely manned by an Australian crew and the reception here, the first home port, was enthusiastic and brilliant, participated in by both city, state and federal officials and notables.

EARNINGS INCREASE.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—The earnings of the South African railways during the seven months since the union will, according to a report published, exceed the amount earned during the same period last year by £1,000,000.

PEACE REIGNS IN LISBON.

LISBON.—The strike of the railroad men having ended by the granting of increased pay, normal train service has been resumed. The strike of the gas house workers, however, continues, but it is expected that it will speedily terminate.

NEW DUTCH MINISTER OF WAR.

THE HAGUE.—An ex-major of the Dutch Indian army, an anti-revolutionary member, M. Colijn, has been appointed minister of war.

ENLISTING AUSTRALIAN YOUTHS.

MELBOURNE.—The compulsory registration of Australian youths in connection with the universal service scheme has begun. By July 1, when the period of training begins, 100,000 senior cadets will commence their courses of instruction.

NEW BRIDGE OPENED.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
KHARTOUM, Egypt.—Sir Reginald Wingate, the Sirdar, has opened a new bridge over the White Nile for the extension of the railway to Kordofan. The new bridge is situated at Kosti, 200 miles south of Khartoum. After the ceremony the Sirdar returned to Khartoum accompanied by Lord Kitchener.

WHALING SEASON ENDED.

(Special to The Monitor.)  
NORFOLK ISLAND, Australia.—The whaling season has now ended for this year and operators report the catch to have been satisfactory and fully up to the average of recent years.

## THE HOME FORUM

## THE GOSPEL OF WORK

**I**t is said of the noted Royalist leader, Lord Ashley, that just before the battle of Edgehill he offered the following brief but characteristic prayer. "O Lord! Thou knowest how busy I must be this day. If I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me." This frank acknowledgment of human fallibility, while expressing a trust in God, falls short of intelligent faith and contrasts strikingly with that scientific assurance exhibited by Jesus when he said "I speak not of myself; the Father that dwelleth in me, He doeth the works."

History informs us that the simple yet scientific faith of the early Christians was productive of wonderful healing work. The following statement by an anti-Nicene writer illustrates the true spirit of man's relationship to God: "A Christian has not the power of himself, but must be always at leisure for God's service. Now this work is both God's and yours: When ye shall have perfected it." This clearly brings out the thought that in order to be in a true sense of man's copartnership with God, one must remember at all times that he is engaged in God's service.

Tennyson says "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of." And in her Message to The Mother Church, in 1900, Mrs. Eddy enjoins her followers to "work—work—work—watch and pray." By showing that all good work has its starting point in prayer, and that the conception of a right idea must precede any successful attempt to express it, Christian Science raises our sense of work from the common level of physical labor and elevates it to its proper standard of tireless effort. Referring to the inexhaustible nature of divine Mind, Mrs. Eddy says, "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection."

"and again," The highest and sweetest rest, even from a human standpoint, is in holy work." (Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, pp. 517 and 519).

In the Scriptures there are numerous references to work and works, both words being invariably qualified by the adjectives good or evil. Christian Scientists are taught to glory God through the gospel of works. The Bible tells us that the Saviour's mission was to destroy the works of the devil and he commanded his disciples to go out into all the world

and heal the sick, that men might see their good works and give God the glory. Jesus said to his earthly parents: "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" And during his public ministry his chief concern was to save sinners and to heal the sick. To the Christian Scientist likewise the work of revealing the glory of God not only becomes his vocation, but his one and only desire. The prayer of faith which James declares "shall save the sick" finds its logical fulfillment in Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy has taught us to pray with the understanding that God has already anticipated every human need and that we may positively rely upon the comforting fact that "before they [mankind] call, I [God] will answser."

The absolute trust in God which Christian Science establishes furnishes a firm foundation for every human motive and act. The student knows that his power to heal is in direct proportion to his purity of thought and sincerity of purpose. The right ideas which he plants in the consciousness of his patients must spring up and bear fruit a hundred fold. He knows that it is man's birthright to be God's likeness and that whatsoever he sees the Father does, that he can do also.

The Christian Science business man finds in the world about him ample opportunity for preaching the gospel by practising good works. He begins the day by filling his mental lamp with the oil of gladness and thus he is equipped to cope with the difficulties that may confront him through the day. Christian Science shows how one can literally "pray without ceasing" and not "ask amiss"—that is, how to desire only those things which are uplifting and good and to work out one's salvation intelligently without fear or trembling.

When he goes forth to meet the Goliath of self-will, the Christian Scientist is sustained by the assurance that one right idea will chase a thousand false beliefs and that through the understanding of Christian Science he can set aside the mortal dictum which claims that man must submit to the so-called laws of matter. In order to become truly healthy, wealthy and wise the Christian Scientist is taught to reverse the old order of human procedure and to seek not his own, but another's good. He learns that he is not permanently enriched by material possessions, but by establishing his birthright as a son of God he will inherit the earth, for "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof."

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There can be no friendship where there is no freedom. Friendship loves a free air, and will not be penned up in straight and narrow enclosures. It will speak freely, and act so, too; and take nothing ill, where no ill is meant; nay, where it is, it will easily forgive, and forget, too, upon small acknowledgments.—William Penn.

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What national hero of Greece?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Cabinetmaker.

**Martin Luther  
on the Riches  
of Poverty**

**T**HREE is a delightfully written life of Martin Luther now running in the Century Magazine, from which the following characteristic passage comes:

Martin Luther was very human and very lovable, strikingly like our own Lincoln in his quaint humor, his homeliness in speech, his human sympathies, his simplicity of character, his clearness of vision. He came, as so many of the world's great men come, of peasant stock.

"I am a peasant's son; my father, my grandfather, and my great-grandfather were genuine peasants," he was accustomed to say, not without a touch of pride. . . . He was of the common people and was glad of it. It was one of the secrets of his power.

"Poor men's sons," he once said, "must labor to lift themselves out of the dust and must endure greatly. And because they have nothing to boast about or pride themselves upon, they trust God, control themselves, and keep still. The poor fear God, therefore He gives them good heads that they may study, become educated and intelligent, and be able to assist princes, kings and emperors with their wisdom."

**Richard Grafton**

The most widely known and oftentimes quoted verse in the English language is

Thirty days hath September,  
April, June and November.  
All the rest have thirty-one,  
Save February, which alone  
Has twenty-eight, and one day more  
Will add it one year in four.

It is the one thing learned at school that nobody forgets, the one aid to memory that really helps remembrance. Yet probably not one person in a hundred thousand who habitually uses it in every-day life recalls or has ever known the name of its author: Richard Grafton, who wrote these lines, was one of the earliest and most distinguished of English publishers. He embarked in the business only about 60 years later from Caxton, "the father of English printing," and between 1539 and 1553 brought out "The Great Bible" (Matthew's), "Coverdale's Translation of the New Testament," "Actes of Parliament," and other books.—New Era.

**Relative Values**

She took two weeks to choose her winter hat,  
Ran here and there and tried on this and that.  
The matter of her hose and lingerie  
Was studied long, as weighty things should be.  
And when it came to gowns, she pondered over

Each tuck and ruffle, bias flounce and gore,  
Debated well the style of skirt and sleeve.  
She picked a husband in one moonlit eve.—"Life."

As a space saver for small houses, a Kansas man has invented folding stairs operated on the lazy tongs principle by a hand wheel and gearing. Kennebec Journal.

**Children's Department**

**Service of Love**

It was a merry feast enough that was given in London lately after the hearty English fashion for the children of the hotel and restaurant workers of the city. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees Friendly Society" gave a Christmas fete for hundreds of children and their mothers. When tea time came, in marched an army of waiters all dressed cap-a-pie in their usual regiments. They had come to offer their professional services to their families. The waiters had leave of absence from their usual places in order to share the festivities of the hour with their home companions. The children, as may well be imagined, found this a novel and merry sight. There was father and Joe's father and Jeannie Martha's girl to serve instead of being served, and standing all dutiful attention to the bidding of the guests of honor.

Children see the charm of such a sit-

uation as grown-ups rarely do. For them it was a jolly new kind of make-believe. The lights and decorations and general effect of a festival invested the scene with all the glories of father's real place of service, and for once the children of those who stand and wait took their place, if only in imagination, with the elect of the land. It must indeed have been an occasion of some significance for everybody concerned.

A Strange Hiding Place

Clara Novello, who afterward became a favorite singer, was a little girl when many famous people used to come to her father's house in London. He was Vincent Novello, whose name is on so many pieces of vocal music. Shelley and Keats, Leigh Hunt and Charles and Mary Lamb were among these guests. Charles Lamb did not care for music at all, and the following story about his friendship with little Clara proves it. She says in her book of reminiscences:

"How I loved dear Charles Lamb! I once hid—  
to avoid the ignominy of going to bed in the upright (cabinet) piano-forte, which in its lowest part had a sort of tiny cupboard. In this I fell asleep, awakening only when the party was supper.

My appearance from beneath the piano-forte was haled with surprise by all, and with anger from my mother; but Charles Lamb not only took me under his protection, but obtained that henceforth I should never be sent to bed when he came, but—glory and delight!—always sit up to supper. Later, in Fifth street days, my father made me sing to him one day; but he stopped me, saying, "Clara, don't make that horrid noise!" for which, I think, I loved him as much as for all the rest."

PICTURE PUZZLE



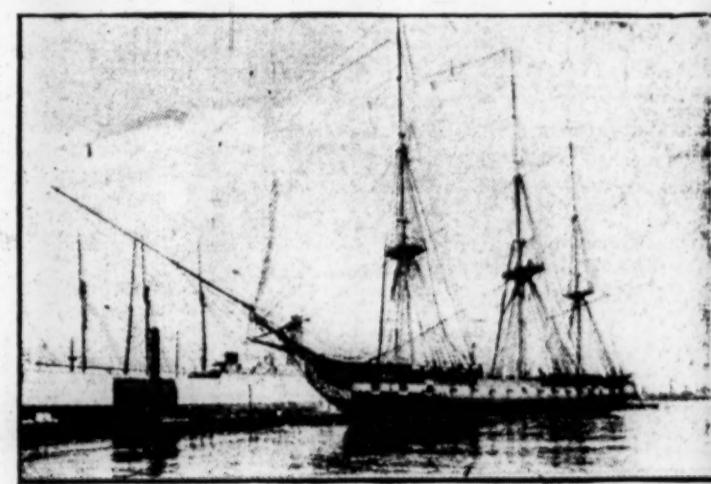
What national hero of Greece?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE  
Cabinetmaker.

A bootblack said to a newsboy: "Bill, how is it the sea don't run over when all the rivers run into it?" "Why," Bill answered, "don't you know the sea is full of sponges?"—New Era.

Simonides Melicertes competed for many prizes offered by the Athenian democracy, winning his fifty-seventh lyrical triumph at eighty.—N. Y. Times

**THE SHIP OF STATE**



UNITED STATES SHIP CONSTITUTION.

Old Ironsides as she looks today. Restored to the style of her years of active service. Seen at Charlestown navy yard.

sails on its dauntless crusade for the disguise of protecting shed roofs; but freedom of man. Until recently Old Ironsides of our early glories is declared again in her pristine powers.

**Good Judgment**

The man in overalls stood in the barn, leaning against the hay-rigging, looking down benevolently on the newspaper man who, "representing the Times," had announced his desire for some items in regard to the proprietor of "Home-worthy Farm."

"You see there's a great deal of interest in gentleman farmers now," said the reporter, confidently, "and I understand that this is the best managed farm in this part of the country. I'm very sorry Mr. Home-worthy happens to be away, but I shall be much obliged if you can tell me something of his methods."

"I can," said the man in overalls. "You've come to just the right person. He's lived in the city always, till about two years ago. Then he bought this farm, hired me to run it and what help I needed; bought everything I asked him, took my advice in all respects, kept up a good appetite on my wife's cooking, enjoyed the simple life, an' generally speaking, stood out from under when there's any undertaking on hand. That's his method, an' it works well."

Then, stepping easily into the hay-cart, the man in overalls gathered up the reins, chirruped to the horse, and waved a farewell to the reporter as his equipage bumped over the barn-sill and down the road to the meadow.

"Good judgment's all a man needs to be a gentleman farmer!" he called over his shoulder as he vanished round the turn. —Youth's Companion.

**A Harvard Class in London**

For the first time in its history Harvard will conduct a course in Europe in the summer of 1911. The announcement was made by the faculty that one of the courses of the summer school will be given in London from July 5 to August 15 next. This will be for art students and will be under the instruction of Prof. Arthur Pope, who will lecture in the galleries on "Turner and Landscape Painting of His Time."

It is pointed out that Americans traveling in Europe and wishing to study art are dependent in a great degree on the guides of the various tourist agencies, and it is felt that some systematic form of art instruction should be evolved, that American students may have the benefit of expert knowledge on artistic subjects.—New York Times.

Fountain of Mercy, whose pervading eye Can look within and read what passes there,  
Accept my thoughts for thanks: I have no words;  
My soul o'erfraught with gratitude, rejects

The aid of language—Lord, behold my heart!

—Hannah More.

faults in his conception of woman which are really the fault of the ages behind him.

We are all, until we begin to know better, the creatures of what we believe about environment and the development, or reverse, of the past. Let the men then have tolerant kindness for woman foibles. To have been held as more or less irresponsible creatures, not expected, hardly desired, to have a fully rounded common sense, is what lies back of present unwillingness or unwise zeal to come out into the open for full freedom. It is not only the man's point of view which must be changed, but the woman's.

Violence of any sort never works good. It is the still small voice of woman's own higher development that has brought the day of woman suffrage nearer. As woman has herself arisen and cast off chains of conventionality and lethargy, the avenue of progress has opened for her. Every shackle must eventually fall and patient self-improvement by the best means hastens the day of emancipation.

**Statue of Some Famous Men**

THERE has been some interesting discussion of late over Professor Lombroso's statement that greatness and loftiness of stature are rarely found together. Charles Kassel has looked up statistics on the subject. The Chicago Inter Ocean cites some of the results of his investigations but, curiously enough, no mention is made of Abraham Lincoln.

The tallest men of those biographies were examined by Mr. Kassel were Charles Sumner, with his 6 feet 4 inches; Thomas Jefferson, only an inch and a half less in stature, and Andrew Jackson, 6 feet 1 inch. Immediately after these he mentions, among others, the following great men who managed to be great in spite of the fact that they were all six feet or over: Samuel Adams, Bismarck, Jonathan Edwards, Henry Fielding, Walt Whitman, Charles Darwin, Alexander Dumas, Alfred Tenison and George Washington. The writer continues:

"Another group—still of majestic presence—is referred to as 'slightly inferior' or 'a little below' six feet, and in this we find the names of Henry Ward Beecher, Rufus Choate, Sidney Lanier and Daniel O'Connell. The remainder are of less impressive height: Benjamin Franklin, Albert Gallatin, John Ruskin, Robert Louis Stevenson and Daniel Webster, who could claim 5 feet

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, January 16, 1911.

### Shall the Personal Tax Go?

TAX reformers and tax reform associations will find much to encourage them in a paper read by Lawson Purdy, president of the department of taxes and assessments of New York city, before the New York state conference on taxation held in Utica some days ago. Mr. Purdy is only one of many students of the subject of taxation who have recently taken strong ground against the general personal tax system. The Ohio

tax commissioners not long since went even farther than he in denunciation of it, pronouncing the law which provides for self-assessments by sworn itemized returns a failure and a fraud; but as in that state there is cause for complaint and public prejudice, owing to the harm done locally as well as generally by the unequal and frequently unfair imposition of the tax, the protest of the commissioners, from the point of view of the calm outsider, may be shorn of some of its force.

The severity of the personal tax law in Ohio has caused many capitalists who might be subject to it to take up their residence in New York. All the more interest, therefore, attaches to the operation of the personal tax system in the latter state. Mr. Purdy pronounces it grossly unjust. He exempts from his criticism special personal taxes, such as the taxes on inheritances. These taxes, he claims, yield far more to the public revenues than the remnant of personal property still subject to local taxation. One of his principal charges against the personal tax is that while it is rarely a burden on the rich, as it is applied in New York, it sometimes confiscates the meager income of the poor. The tax laws of New York are in many respects peculiar, but the operation of the personal tax system in that state works out no more satisfactorily, according to Mr. Purdy, than it does in most of the sister states. As an illustration, he points out how the ten cities of Buffalo, Lackawanna, Tonawanda, Niagara Falls, Port Jervis, Rensselaer, Mount Vernon, Dunkirk and Lockport which, combined, have five times the population and eight times the real estate valuation, still have less personal property valuation than the four towns of Hudson, Utica, Geneva and Ogdensburg; and he adds: "Many instances will doubtless occur to you of men who prefer to own taxable lands of some western railroad and vote in Tuxedo rather than own the bonds of our own Manhattan railway and vote in New York. You have doubtless heard of domestic corporations that have palatial offices in New York and yet prefer to hold their annual meeting in their master's kitchen at Wadding River or Painted Post."

It is just here that Mr. Purdy hits upon the point that emphasizes the most objectionable feature of the personal tax system. Its influence, to say the least, is not elevating. Whether it be in Ohio or New York, Illinois or Massachusetts, the temptations to evade personal taxation are great, and they are all the more hurtful to public morality because they seem to leave so many ways open to those who are looking for excuses that will justify lapses from the line of strict integrity.

Precautions believed to be effective have been taken without number to insure an equitable assessment and collection of personal taxes. Commissions and examining boards have been created in some of the states, the special business of which is to see that personal taxes are collected fairly and honestly. Personal property, however, is something that can be shifted around in many ways. The discovery and location of it constitutes an item of considerable expense. The owner of a little personal property carries most of the burden, for his status in the community is not only fixed, as a rule, but well known to the tax collector.

Thus far no remedy for the defects in the system along the lines usually followed has seemed to be adequate. Hence we find men like Lawson Purdy advocating the complete abolition of the general personal tax. Something that will equalize taxation must, however, be substituted for it. No class in the community must be exempted from a full share of the public burden. A large number of thoughtful people are convinced that the remedy for all faults, flaws and frauds in taxation is to be found in the single-tax idea; a still larger number of thoughtful people remain to be convinced on this point.

Those whose eyes are open to the fact that reform of the taxation system is desirable, and who are not so prejudiced as to be unresponsive of sensible proposals from any quarter, will hope that the present ventilation of the subject will pave the way to a solution of the problem.

IF MR. EDISON would take a trip out Kansas way he would find that the farmers have been extracting gold from the common soil ever since the overthrow of free silver in 1896.

### Direct Election of Senators

WHATEVER may be the sentiment of the country with reference to the desirability of a change in the method of selecting United States senators, it is safe to say that the country will not approve of a hasty or emotional decision in the matter. In the course of a decade the country thinks it wants many radical innovations or alterations, and thinks that these would be corrective and improving; and in the course of a decade it changes many times, especially where the proposed changes impinge upon fundamentals. The country has provided safeguards against its own impulsiveness. One of these is the Senate itself. Whatever may be the clamor outside, and however responsive the popular branch of the national legislature may be to its demands, the country expects the Senate to be calm, deliberate, conservative, judicious.

This is the province of the upper chamber. It was established as a check upon the lower. With all the complaints at times against the seemingly sluggish procedure of the upper body, the people are inwardly glad that it moves with caution. And while thousands are applauding Senator Borah for the attempt he made on Friday last to obtain immediate action upon the joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to provide for the election of senators by direct popular vote, tens of thousands will be thankful to Senator Carter for the determined stand he took in opposi-

tion to such action. The latter, although declaring his intention of voting for the measure in one form or other, "denounced in emphatic terms the ostensible plan to push through the resolution." "We are proposing," he said, "to alter the fundamental law of the land with less consideration than we ordinarily give to a bridge bill."

Postponement of decisive action in this matter will simply give the country as well as the Senate further opportunity of thinking it all over. Delay cannot prejudice the proposition in the least. The question is too important to be dealt with in an off-hand manner, or to be decided with regard simply for the public opinion of the hour. What is proposed is to undo a part of the work performed by the wisest and most patriotic group of citizens the country has ever known. It may be quite proper to do this in our time, but it will not be quite proper to do it without giving every phase of it adequate and serious consideration.

THE MT. VERNON case is only one of many that have served to call attention to the ease with which officials at times lose sight of the main point in dealing with matters in which the public is quietly but intensely interested. The frequency and persistency with which the wrong thing is done, under circumstances that rendered the doing of the right thing not only possible but natural and convenient, has called for much comment. There is, for example, some little point on which public sentiment is particularly sensitive, there is some little thing which the public does not want done, there is some little dream which the public is hoping to see realized—along comes the official or official body and antagonizes and outrages popular thought by taking the one course that should have been avoided.

Women of the Mt. Vernon Association of Washington, D. C., have for years past devoted themselves unselfishly and patriotically to the protection of the old home of George Washington, down the Potomac from the capital. To these women the entire nation owes a debt of gratitude. Were it not for their labors, their energy and their intelligence, there would probably be no Mt. Vernon, in a proper sense, to preserve today. They have not only watched over this national memory-place, but they have aroused national interest in it, just as the women of Boston have awakened interest in the historic spots around their city.

In the course of things, it becomes necessary for the District of Columbia to erect a penal institution. It comes to the district commissioners like an inspiration that the place for it, of course, is at or near Mt. Vernon. No other place could be found, no other place would do. Sentiment had nothing to do with the matter. All they were looking for was a building site.

The proposal has created a considerable disturbance. Not only the good women of Washington, but good women and good people everywhere have become indignant. The President, finally, has been compelled to take notice of the matter, and it has been referred for report to the commission of fine arts, of which D. H. Burnham of Chicago is the head. Here it is hoped the matter will be disposed of to the satisfaction of all right-minded people. As things go at present penal institutions may be a necessity, but it hardly seems necessary to have one located at or near Mt. Vernon.

AMERICAN mail-order houses are not developing their trade opportunities in Mexico, according to Philip C. Hanna, consul-general at Monterey. And yet it seems anomalous that Americans should fail at all to realize what possibilities are offered by a nation of large territorial extent, with a population of 13,607,000 people and vast buying power, in close proximity to and directly accessible from the United States.

But mere wonder does not alter the strength of the hint from Mr. Hanna that the Mexicans are being taught to set a high value on European goods, and that profits which might come to North America are now going abroad. Extension of the mail-order trade in Mexico is the method he advocates for changing his inequitable situation, and advertising plays the most prominent part in his proposed enterprise.

If more systematic exploiting of goods is the main requirement to build up the mail-order trade of American firms in Mexico, Americans probably have only to take a leaf out of their own book in order to secure the desired results there. Advertising has become more nearly a fine art in the United States, perhaps, than anywhere else. It has become literally indispensable from the large business standpoint. Nevertheless, advertising has only just begun the tremendous tasks it will ultimately perform. In a way it is an aftermath of invention and discovery. For advertising, no doubt, we have to thank generally those who perfected the iron horse, the ocean leviathan, the improved methods of communication with all the world, the mechanical devices by which the earth has been made to yield up its rich mineral stores, that which made agriculture an art, built up fisheries and brought out the best attainments in manufacturing. Withal, industry is seeking new fields to conquer, and advertising is a natural sequence to that form of exploration. Having accomplished wonders in the United States through the medium of newspapers and periodicals, this method of giving publicity took Europe by storm, made Asia sit up, became popular in Africa and Australia. Of late years advertising has been establishing a foothold in South America; Yankee thrift and energy already have applied somewhat below the equator the knowledge gained at home. With the advent of well-equipped newspapers there trade extension by advertising has been facilitated, and it could be developed to a greater degree in Mexico, too, by means of the same agencies. That is something for the mail-order people to consider. As Mr. Hanna explains, goods should be described as a rule in the Spanish language, the names of the American dealers and the places where their goods are on sale being set forth. By utilizing the columns of the Mexican newspapers this advertising could be made to cover the cities, outlying towns, villages, ranches and farms, where thousands of consumers live.

There can be no doubt that the methods outlined would greatly increase the American trade in Mexico, and they are applicable in smaller measure to Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, for the United States has parcels post agreements with each of these republics. The main question is whether American mail-order houses will rest content to let such opportunities as Mexico offers escape gradually by default.

ACCORDING to Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, an educational test to restrict immigration is both misdirected and untimely. Many illiterate persons, he says, are vigorous, honest and of sound judgment in affairs and in the conduct of life. Furthermore, he makes the statement that ability to read is no proof of character. The correctness of the last two assertions, we submit, will not be questioned; but without doubt there will be a disposition in some quarters to dissent from Dr. Eliot's views on the matter of the educational test. In a way, that test may be regarded as a means of determining the receptivity, acumen and retentiveness of the immigrant, and qualifications denoting intelligence should, perhaps, receive close attention, along with those that indicate character alone.

On the whole, Harvard's president emeritus would appear to have shot near the mark; for the real problem of America, so far as immigration is concerned, is not that of restriction, but means for even distribution. President Taft recently called attention to the need of diverting to other ports of entry a part of the immigrants who come in through New York. Congress will be asked immediately to appropriate a substantial amount for a new immigration station in Boston. Similar requests may be made later on behalf of Philadelphia, Baltimore and other ports. There is room in the open spaces of different states to accommodate millions of immigrants. The main requirement is to see that these incoming people display the right characteristics; yet if the educational test is required by law it should be conscientiously enforced.

Last year 1,041,500 immigrants came into the United States, 736,000 through the customs district of New York, 30,500 through Baltimore, 53,600 through Boston, 37,600 through Philadelphia, 4200 through San Francisco, 41,800 through other American ports and 87,600 through Canada. These figures show clearly how unevenly the incoming tide is distributed among the ports of entry and, consequently, through the country at large. The point of greatest importance, then, in dealing with the immigration problem, is how to keep these newcomers from collecting in or near the big centers of population instead of going to the country districts. The immigrants are needed to develop rural America, New England, the South, the middle West. If they possess the ability to read and write when they reach the United States, so much the better; but if they possess vigor, honesty and sound judgment, these attributes are more essential, for the immigrant who is so equipped can readily acquire a fair education.

Does not a good spring business indicate that sales are leaping upward?

IN certain imperishable words the poet of the world has told us of the quality of mercy and with them has struck a note of kindness that has rung gently on through the little bustle and fatuous uproar of war and controversy. These words have met all readers and they have forestalled all that would write upon their subject. Yet for all that, we shall recall to our readers what Shakespeare sang while James Stuart, the First of England and the Sixth of Scotland, was King, was not written alone for a generation that loved jewels and gay colors and stately poetry, but for all times and all men that need a little help.

Mercy means a good deal and its meaning as time has gone on has dropped some of the shades that it had when men were more in the habit of rough dealing. Sir James Murray in the Oxford Dictionary gives one of its meanings in the middle ages as "the clemency or forbearance of a conqueror or absolute lord, which it is in his power to extend or withhold as he thinks fit." The reader may picture for himself the state of society in which this meaning obtained, and he will no doubt congratulate himself that umbrellas have taken the place of battleaxes and that portcullises descend no more upon the face of the urgent visitor. But he must not be too hasty in congratulation, lest he overlook the fact that sometimes methods may change a little more quickly than motives.

Perhaps we shall explain our meaning if we point out to the reader that mercy in one way means that self-conquest which consists in not taking advantage of the full letter of the law, that is, human law. Mercy is a form of enlightenment that illuminates the fact that revenge is essentially an undignified thing, because it is an infraction of the law of justice. Now, who breaks a law does it prepared to run away at any time, whether from the constable or the still small voice, and there is singularly little that is dignified in the sight of a dispenser of home-made justice that is prepared at any moment to break into a run. Justice herself would never do it, her scales would trip her up. Again, mercy is a philosophical quality, because it enables a man to entertain the idea that another may not think as he does, has a right so to differ and may possibly be correct. By sedulously entertaining the conception that one who was unfortunate enough not to be born in our own particular and tight little bailiwick may not be a subverser of the state though he do think differently from us, very often shows a result in that quality which Shakespeare said was not strained and which the sternest inwardly crave so very much. We wonder that some learned gentleman has not written a book on the subject of how the eyes look out at mercy shown and how they look when it is withheld. The quick and touching gratitude for justice rendered through mercies' kind interpretation, says more, tells more, compels more than a thousand orations heavy with the gold of genius. It is quicker than intellect and subtler than speech, for it brings home to us the eternal fact of the strength and ever endurance of kindness.

Mercy is not complacence and it is not condescension; we need not stoop in the doing of justice and we need not bend; it does not give to one the favor that it has taken from another or indulge the few at the expense of the many. It is simply one way of being broad-minded, and the greatest mercy perhaps is that which a man shall rigorously practise in his opinions and in expressing them; a censor, in the first meaning of the word, is no more than one that makes an estimate, and the making of estimates must be honestly done or it is quite worthless. It would not be a very pretty sight to see one frame a course of action or seek to inform others when what he did was based on an estimate not conscientiously made. So perhaps it will be best that needing a great deal of mercy ourselves, we severally give what we hope to receive, and doing so we shall make a great fund of understanding and gratitude that shall enrich alike debtor and creditor.

### The Immigrant

### Trade Opening in Mexico

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### The Quality of Mercy